THE

Repository

OF

ARTS, LITERATURE, COMMERCE,

Manufactures, Fashions, and Politics,

For NOVEMBER, 1809.

The Eleventh Number.

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TO OUR READERS AND CORRESPONDENTS.

We earnestly solicit communications (post paid) from professors of the Arts in general, as well as authors, respecting works which they may have in hand. We conceive that the evident advantage which must accrue to both from the more extensive publicity that will be given to their productions through the medium of the Repository, *needs only to be mentioned, to induce them to favour us with such information, which shall always meet with the most prompt attention.*

We request those ladies and gentlemen who are writing Prize Essays for the Gold and Silver Medals, announced in the Repository, vol. II. p. 109, *to have the goodness to send them to us before the end of November, which will entitle them to be admitted to the competition.*

We thank the author of the Letter to Miss W. *for his communication, and request his future favours.*

The Essay for Classical Hours (No. II.) is received, and will appear next month.

C.*'s communication will be attended to in an early number.*

It was our intention, had our limits permitted, to present our poetical readers with an ode on the late Jubilee; but, as it is, we refer them to the Poetical Magazine, which will make them ample amends.

G. L. E. *has our best thanks for his able solution of the arithmetical question.*

We are infinitely obliged to P. T. S. *for her kind communication of the papers by Kotzebue. The remainder shall be inserted in our early numbers.*

Azeli's *answer to* Arbiter Elegantiarum *shall soon appear, either in the Repository or the Poetical Magazine.*

It is with great pleasure that we are this month enabled to present our readers with a variety of interesting intelligence, received, through a particular channel, from the Continent; and to assure them of a regular supply.

The numerous communications on the subject of Covent-Garden Theatre, we are obliged to decline altogether, as it is inconsistent with our plan, to interfere in either private or public squabbles.

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————The suffrage of the wise,
The praise that's worth ambition, is attain'd
By sense alone, and dignity of mind.

ARMSTRONG.

ON SPLENDOUR OF COLOURS, &c.—By JUNINUS.

(Continuation of Letter IV. from page 223.)

CHINESE vermilion is very smooth and bright: the best vermilion is made from native cinnabar. Antwerp blue is used by some instead of ultramarine. Some use preparations from ultramarine ashes. Some only glaze the lights of blue drapery with ultramarine (on account of its great price), and the rest with Antwerp or Prussian blue. Crystals of verdigrease, &c. are used by some: others compound their greens from blues and yellows. Prussian blue is apt to change and turn greenish; in this respect its invention is an injury to painting. Indigo is the deepest of all blues, but not much used since the invention of Prussian blue. Terra vert is a weak colour. Nut oil is not much subject to change. Poppy oil is the clearest. Linseed oil is used for the dark colours, but injures the lighter. It is cleared by being put in bladders, and exposing the latter to the rays of a hot sun. Some painters do not use it. Drying oil is employed for the darker colours. This is linseed oil boiled with sugar of lead, litharge, red lead, umber, and sometimes with several other ingredients of a drying nature. It is often used for pictures painted in haste and in damp weather, and is frequently defective in durability. The heat of the sun in summer makes colours dry much faster than they will in cold weather.

The principal qualities of colours are, purity of colour or brightness, durability or standing, transparency and opacity, warmth and coolness. Among the faults are, foulness or breaking of the colour, not standing or flying off, and fastening.

Vermilion should be bright, fine, pale, and incline to a crimson hue. Red lead should be bright. Rose lake or rose pink should be bright, of a fine substance, and more of a crimson than purple. Light pink, bright and transparent. Brown pink should have a force of colour, and be transparent. Ultramarine, bright and of a deep colour. Prussian blue, bright, of a deep colour, and not purple. Indigo, smalt, and bice should be dark and bright, and as they verge on the purple, coolness or blue is a merit. Blue verditer should be dark, of a bright colour, and not inclining to green. King's yellow, bright, cool, and free from red. Orpiment should be bright, and of great strength of colour; the warmer, or less inclining to green, the better. Yellow ochre, bright, of a full yellow colour; if it be bright, it cannot be too cool. Verdigrease, of a full green colour, and inclining rather toward crystalline, than the form of a powder. Distilled verdigrease should have great clearness in the crystals, and be of a bright green colour when powdered. Prussian green, of a deep bright colour, and the more of the true teint of green the better. Terra vert should be of a bright strong colour. Cologne earth should have strength of colour. White flake, very white and fine. Ivory black, of a full black colour, not much inclined to blue, and very fine. Blue black should have a clear blue cast in its black, and be perfect in its levigation.

From the above it appears, that orpiment and turbeth mineral should be warm; indigo, smalt, king's yellow, yellow ochre, bice, and blue verditer, should be cool to be good.

Some colours seem to start forward before others; such are reds, yellows, &c. before blues, greys, greens, &c. Great advantage may be taken of this circumstance, by painting objects that should come forward with these starting colours, and those that are to keep back, with the others.

Some colours imbibe heat sooner than others: a circumstance proved by the well-known experiments of Dr. Benjamin Franklin, the celebrated American philosopher.

I shall now transcribe some observations from a book published in 1768.

Of the Cause of Colours.

The sun's rays are not homogeneous (that is, alike), but of different kinds, and each sort has a different degree of refrangibility, that is, passing through a dense medium. They are differently disposed to be refracted; being bent, or turned out of their first course, to different distances from the perpendicular; and these several sorts of rays have each a peculiar colour, viz. those which are least refrangible are red, the second sort orange, the third sort yellow, the fourth sort green, the fifth sort blue, the sixth sort indigo, the seventh sort violet, which last are most refrangible, or refracted to the greatest distance from the perpendicular.

Sir Isaac Newton observes, that a ray of light is not simple and uncompounded, but composed of a

number of rays, different in their refractive powers, consequently in their colours. These rays united after a constant order, compose one beam of light. It is to be observed, that the theory of colours may be allegorically represented by a figure employed in separating (by a prism) a ray of light, and contemplating its effects on a board, which receives the ray, as the order of colours is similar to a rainbow.

I do not recollect from what work I copied the following observations on new experiments in the ocular spectra of light and colours, by R. W. Darwin, M. D.

These experiments are infinitely amusing, and are calculated to establish a new theory of vision on a distinct principle, though, in a great measure, dependant on those already received. The ocular spectra, according to Dr. Darwin, are those images which, after long and attentively looking at any bright object (the setting sun, for instance), on closing the eyes, or removing them, continue some time to represent the object so attentively beheld. These the doctor endeavours to reduce to certain laws, and for that purpose divides them into four kinds: 1. Such as are owing to a less sensibility of a defined part of the retina, or spectra, from defect of sensibility. 2. Such as are owing to a greater sensibility of a defined part of the retina, or spectra, from excess of sensibility. 3. Such as resemble their object in its colour as well as form, which may be termed direct ocular spectra. 4. Such as are of a colour contrary to that of their object, which may be termed reverse ocular spectra.

The laws of light, and the perception of visible objects, the doctor acknowledges to have been already sufficiently explained; but the minute phenomena of vision have not yet been found reducible to any theory, though many philosophers, whose names he recites, have employed much time and attention on the subject. Two or three of the doctor's experiments, which may lead to a thousand others, will agreeably entertain the reader. They are intended to shew, that the retina, during the existence of the ocular spectra, is in an active state, and that on its activity all vision depends.

1. Place a piece of red silk, about an inch in diameter, on a sheet of white paper, in a strong light. Look steadily upon it, from about the distance of half a yard, for a minute. Then close your eyelids, cover them with your hands, and a green spectrum will be seen in your eyes, resembling in form the piece of red silk. After some time this spectrum will disappear, and shortly reappear, and thus alternately three or four times, if the experiment is well made, till at length it vanishes entirely.

2. Place on a sheet of white paper a circular piece of blue silk, about four inches in diameter, in the sunshine. Cover the center of this with a circular piece of yellow silk, about three inches in diameter, and the center of the yellow silk with a circle of pink silk, about two inches in diameter, and the center of the pink silk with a circle of green silk, about one inch in diameter, and the center of this with a circle of indigo, about half an inch in diameter, making a small speck with ink in the very center of the whole. Look steadily for a minute on this central spot, and then closing your eyes, and applying

your hand at about an inch distance before them, so as to prevent too much or too little light from passing through the eyelids, you will see the most beautiful circles of colours that imagination can conceive, which are most resembled by the colour occasioned by pouring a drop or two of oil on a still lake in a bright day. But these circular irises of colours are not only different from the colours of the silks above-mentioned, but are at the same time perpetually changing as long as they exist.

What follows is transcribed from Thomas Bardwell's *Practice of Painting*. His book was first published about fifty years ago, and relates almost entirely to the mixture of colours.

Of the principal Colours used in the Flesh, from which all the Teints are made.

1. Flake white, or fine white. This is the very best white we have. This colour should be ground with the very best poppy oil that can be made. At present our white is bad, on account of the oil, which is not real poppy. White is a friendly working colour, and comes forward with yellows and reds, but retires with blues and greens. It is the nature of all whites to sink into whatever ground they are laid on; therefore they should be laid on white ground.

2. Ivory black is the best black we have. It is a colour which sympathizes and mixes kindly with all the others. It is a true shade for blue. Ivory black and a little Indian red make the best general shadow colour that can be. It is ground with linseed oil, and used with drying oil. Black is a cold retiring colour.

3. Ultramarine is the finest blue in the world. It is a tender, retiring colour, and never glares, and is a beautiful glazing colour. It is used with poppy oil.

4. Prussian is a very fine blue, and a kind-working colour. It is ground with linseed oil, but nut oil is more proper. It should never be used in the flesh, but in the green teint and the eyes.

5. Light ochre is a friendly mixing colour, and of great use in the flesh: it is usually ground with linseed oil, but nut oil is better. All yellows are strengthened with reds, and weakened with blues and greens.

6. Light red is nothing but fine, light ochre burnt. This and white in mixing produce the most perfect flesh colour that can be made. It is a beautiful, clean, kind-working colour, but too strong for the white, and therefore will grow darker. It should be ground and used with nut oil.

7. No vermilion but what is made of the true native cinnabar should ever be used. It will not glaze, but is a fine colour when it is glazed. It is ground with linseed oil, and should be used with drying oil.

8. Carmine is the most beautiful crimson that can be; it is a middle colour between lake and vermilion, is a fine-working colour, and glazes delightfully. It should be ground with nut oil, and used with drying oil.

9. Lake is a tender, sympathizing, deep red, but of no strong body; therefore it should be strengthened with Indian red. It is the best glazing colour that can be used. It is ground with linseed oil, and used with drying oil.

10. Indian red is a strong, pleasant-working colour, but will not

glaze well, and when mixed with white, falls a little into the lead. It is ground and used as the lake.

11. Brown pink is a fine glazing colour, but of no strong body. In the flesh it should never join or mix with the lights, because this colour and white antipathize, and mix of a warm dirty hue; for which reason their joinings should be blended with a cold middle teint. In glazing of shadows, it should be laid before the other colours that are to enrich it. It is one of the finishing colours, and therefore should never be used in the first painting. It is strengthened with burnt umber, and weakened with terra vert; ground with linseed oil, and used with drying oil.

12. Burnt umber is a fine warm brown, and a good working strong colour. It is of great use in the hair, and mixes finely with the warm shade.

In his next chapter, Bardwell treats of the principal teints. Light red teint, he says, is made of light red and white. It is the most kind and best conditioned of all colours for the general ground of the flesh. With this colour and the shade teint, we should make out all the flesh, like claro obscuro or mezzotint. We should also remember, that this colour will grow darker, because it is in its nature too strong for the white; therefore we should improve it, that is, mix some vermilion and white with it, in proportion to the fairness of the complexion. And though it is thus mixed, he adds, yet I shall call it the light red teint, in all the course of the work, because I would not have the vermilion teint confounded with it, as if there was no difference.

In speaking of the shade teint in the same chapter, he says,—Shade teint is made of lake, Indian red, black, and white, mixed to a beautiful murrey colour of a middle teint. This is the best colour for the general ground of shadows, for which reason I call it the shade teint. It mixes with the lights delightfully, and produces a pleasant clean colour, a little inclined to the reddish pearl. As all the four colours of its composition are of a friendly sympathizing nature, so consequently this will be the same, and therefore may be easily changed by the addition of any other colours.

Thus far as a specimen of Bardwell's book. Several others have written on the mixture of colours. Bardwell regrets, that neither Vandyke, his master Rubens, nor any other great colourist, has left behind him in writing the system of his mixtures.

Within a few years, Julius Ibbetson, the landscape-painter, has published a system; and several have lately appeared, among others one for painting flowers, &c. in water colours.

JUNINUS.

CLASSICAL HOURS.

No. I.

On the Causes of the Pleasure which Men experience from Objects agreeably affecting the Imagination.

MAN was placed by his Maker in a state superior to that of other animals; he was endowed with various faculties and desires, all fitted either to prompt him to vigorous and manly exertion, to impel him to the glorious aim for which he was created, or to gratify him by

the enjoyment of those pleasures which in their nature are innocent. Amongst these none are more prominent, or more desirable, than the gratifications which arise from any object that charms the imagination. They form the middle rank between intellectual and sensual enjoyments: the former they exceed in facility of access, the latter in elegance and refinement; whilst to the generality of mankind, they are a source of pure and unadulterated pleasure, which at once enlivens and elevates the human faculties. To the man of letters they afford a delightful recreation. After his understanding has been absorbed in mathematical perplexities, and his intellectual powers have been strained by continued study and intense research, he feels rejoiced to return and refresh his wearied mind in following the sublime and dignified flights of Milton, or in wandering with Spenser through the regions of magic wonder and delight. It is reported of the great Galileo, that after having exerted his mind in abstruse calculations, he would recreate himself by perusing the poems of Ariosto, and pass from the rough and laborious track of science, into the delightful regions of poetical fancy. Every person who reads a poem adorned with beautiful imagery, who sees a painting exquisitely finished by the hand of a skilful master, or views a prospect full of varied and delightful objects, feels a degree of pleasure, which, though perceived by all, few are able to account for or describe. This pleasure, it is evident, must arise from the ideas which the imagination entertains concerning beauty; and as far as any thing which it examines is accordant or not with these, so far it considers it with pleasure or disgust. Amongst those things which afford this active faculty the most exquisite delight, is the sight of any object, either great, beautiful, or uncommon. By greatness is here meant that conception of grandeur and magnificence which must always accompany an object of great size or magnitude. On a superficial observation, we might think that a sense of our own insignificance would cause unpleasant sensations to be excited in our minds by any thing which exceeds it; but on closer consideration we shall find the contrary to be the case. Our bodies indeed are comparatively small; but the imagination is capable of bearing the sight of distant worlds scattered through the boundless firmament, and of losing itself in eternity, without any consciousness of inferiority or dismay.

The nearer any thing approaches to the Deity, the more pleasure will it afford to an uncorrupted mind. The sight of the pyramids of Egypt, or the wall of China, gratifies us, not for any particular beauty which in themselves they possess, but for that grandeur which almost approaches to the splendid works of our Creator. This admiration of greatness, so prominent a feature in the imagination, perhaps owes its existence to the notion which we entertain of the magnificence of God. We were made to pass an eternity in the reverence and adoration of him and his power. In all probability our imagination is ordained to admire every thing which is great, that we may be accustomed to think of his excellence.

Nothing is more adapted to give us pleasure than beauty, nothing is more accordant with the mind of

man. There is a sort of harmony in it, with which our very souls seem to sympathize. A beautiful description in Milton has pleased more readers than an abstruse speculation in Locke; and the Medicean Venus has charmed more visitors than the Escurial. Beauty is independent of greatness. We may justly account a temple grand and magnificent in which there is no part beautiful; or we may call a picture or a statue beautiful, though the object be soft and effeminate. To prove how pleasing beauty is to the imagination, it might be observed, that almost all painters and sculptors, whose aim it has been to please, have attempted it by exerting their art on beautiful subjects. But although this quality in general is pleasing to all, yet there are some things which give the highest degree of gratification to one person, and are objects of disgust to another. This difference can only be accounted for by the different principles which the imagination has assumed as a standard, and by which it judges every thing that comes before it. Perhaps *beauty* is merely a vague term, with no precise meaning: of thus much, however, we are certain, that the ideas of mankind concerning it are very various.

The imagination of man is pleased with every thing new or uncommon. Variety alone can give a zest to our pleasures. Nothing but variety makes our existence supportable. To this desire of novelty we are indeed indebted for most of the discoveries which have illumined the worlds of science. The sight of a hideous monster, though seemingly likely to disgust us, is attended with a pleasure, arising perhaps only from its novelty. If we would account for the source of this gratification, which at first may appear contrary to reason, we must recollect, that the Creator, for wise purposes, has implanted in the mind an insatiable desire of knowledge. No one, however depraved or flagitious, would ever remain in intellectual darkness, from which he had the power of escaping by his own exertions. There is no one but would prefer an enlightened understanding to mere sensual pleasure and animal indulgences. We must also remember, that the fancy possesses a natural inclination to the mysterious and awful. From these united propensities, arises the pleasure which we experience at the sight of any thing new, however hideous, or however amazing. Thus also a person may, at first sight, view an object with pleasurable sensations, which, after the novelty has subsided, he cannot but abhor and detest.

To the pleasure which men derive from the delights of fancy, we are principally indebted for all kinds of poetry, and for every work of genius. To this we owe the bold and vigorous strains of Homer, the majestic and elegant song of Virgil, and the sublime and awful conceptions of Milton. Unless mankind had been endowed with this susceptibility of delight, Shakspeare might have lived in vain; his immortal compositions might have been consigned to oblivion, and his vivid personifications have been destroyed by time. Instead of charming every ear by his song, his works might have been buried in some hidden closet, a prey to moths and worms.

But there is one more advantage that we may derive from the imagination, which exceeds all that have hitherto been mentioned. By its assistance a blind man, or a man shut up in a dungeon, surrounded by eternal darkness, may have more pleasing and beautiful images before his mind, than ever existed in nature. By its assistance we may live in an ideal world; we may enjoy what will never be ours, and anticipate the enjoyment of what we may afterwards possess. By its power sorrow may be soothed, and pain and sickness lulled to rest. Even the thoughts of death may become delightful, by a pleasing anticipation of the joys of eternity.

L.

LETTERS FROM ITALY.

LETTER VIII.

Naples, May —, 1808.

Dear T.

In several of my preceding letters*, I have endeavoured to give you a succinct account of the former site, state, and opulence of the ancient towns which, in the reign of Titus, were overwhelmed by an eruption of Mount Vesuvius; I have described the manner by which their destruction was effected; and, finally, I have stated to you the means, fortuitous or premeditated, which led to their re-discovery. You are, no doubt, therefore, prepared and eager to be ushered into the ruins themselves. Come along, then, and follow the grave Don Michele and me into the spacious court-yard, on a level with, and at a few yards distance from, the Salernian high-road, from which it is separated by a large lattice-gate, adjoining to the abode of the only inhabitant of the once magnificent and populous town of Pompeji, the invalid guardian and guide to its remains. Oh! the vicissitudes of earthly grandeur!—This very dwelling of the decrepid Neapolitan veteran was once tenanted by a maniple of legionaries, whose irresistible valour had subdued all our hemisphere, from the Tyne to the swampy banks of the Nile, from the pillars of Hercules to the shores of India! Why, T. every one of these four points, at this moment†, acknowledges British sway; and not only the seas between them, but every accessible corner of the liquid part of the whole globe, from Nootka Sound to Bass's Streights, bows to the nod of half a dozen valves in Charing-cross!!—Proud........But a truce to national bragging, which I detest as much as individual self-praise: it may do by way of a clap-trap at the end of a dry stage-speech, well and significantly bawled up to the forum of the galleries. No more of it in this place; let us begin with a sober narrative of facts, or things.

The quadrangular court which we first entered into, may be as large as the railed part of Leicester-square: it is surrounded on all sides by a colonnade, supporting the roof of a gallery; and from the gallery you enter a number of small

* See Letter V. in No. VII. and Letter VI. in No. VIII.

† Egypt at that time was in possession of the British troops.

apartments, not unlike the cells of a prison; or, to use an affirmative comparison, greatly resembling the galleries round some of our old inns, with the rooms adjoining; only, in the present instance, the corridor is on the ground floor, there being no upper story. The columns before mentioned, are of brick, stuccoed over, and painted a deep red; from ten to twelve feet high, at about the like distance from each other, of the Doric order, fluted two-thirds from the top, and otherwise of good proportion. This building was first taken for a gymnasium, afterwards for a prison, and, by some, for a school of gladiators; at present it is declared to have been a barrack for soldiers, because various pieces of armour were found in some of the cells. These little apartments are highly interesting: many have their walls covered with inscriptions, and curious drawings. When I speak of inscriptions or drawings, do not let your classic imagination fancy to itself public records or *chefs d'œuvres* of art. I have it in my power at once to put you *au fait* in this business, only the comparison will be deemed vulgar. You, no doubt, have, in your peregrinations, visited certain apartments at country inns, where former visitors have thought proper to perpetuate the memory of their temporary abode, by some neat or clumsy fanciful couplets, epigrams, anacreontic or aphrodisiac effusions, traced either with pencil, chalk, or any pigment *nearest* at hand, or even with some sharp-pointed instrument, on the buff walls; and, not unfrequently, may you have found those sentences illustrated by sundry hasty and whimsical sketches in the line manner, betraying all the rudeness of the infant art. Know, then, that such practice is of the highest antiquity; witness the walls of the Pompejan barracks, on which we discovered a vast number of the like inscriptions, generally done in red chalk, but, in some instances, black, or white. Most of them consisted merely of the name of the writer, with the cohort and legion he belonged to; on some, the consuls of the time were mentioned; and a few were of satirical import, levelled probably at an obnoxious centurion, or even tribune; and, in order to give additional force to the text, a drawing of the subject of the pasquil was annexed, approaching, in point of design, as near as possible to the puerile sketches you may at times have noticed on some of the dead walls in the London streets. The letters were all capitals; and although not absolutely like our present Roman alphabet, might easily be read, particularly by one who, from the Herculanean manuscripts, had become a little familiar with antique penmanship. Some names and sentences were Greek, whence it may fairly be inferred that the Roman troops were not solely composed of Italian subjects. A gentleman, of the name of Nonius Maximus, occurred repeatedly on those walls; not, however, with "*mention honorable*;" nor was the whole-length portrait annexed to his name, such as to convey a favourable impression either of his figure or the skill of the artist. A copy, drawn from *memory*, by the

pen of your humble servant, will perhaps amuse you.

Simple as this design may appear, some curious and important inferences are to be drawn from it. 1st. That Mr. Nonius was left-handed—2dly. That he wanted one finger on the said hand, which probably was carried away by grape-shot—3dly. That one of his legs was shorter than the other, or that a bullet in his thigh or calf had made him draw up the leg in the manner here described. With respect to the nature of the weapon he wields, our best efforts will be mere conjecture. Don Michele, not without strong reasons, declared it to be a sword; but would not decide what kind of a sword, whether *gladius*, *ensis*, or *mucro*. But surely if it had been intended for a sword, there would have been some marks of a hilt, handle, &c. which are not to be seen. It appears, therefore, more reasonable to take the instrument for a mere rod or vine-switch *virga*, with which Nonius Maximus, whom I strongly suspect to have been the provost-marshal, was in the habit of inflicting punishment on the transgressors of the articles of war; and the frequent use of which had rendered him so odious to his comrades, as to procure him the honour of being posted in effigy on the barrack walls.

As I said before, the preceding whole-length profile is drawn from recollection only: not but that I felt very desirous to take, on the spot itself, a correct copy of this figure, as well as of some of the most interesting inscriptions, and actually pulled out pencil and pocket-book for that purpose; but the invalid Argus checked my classic avidity, by informing me, that he had strict orders from his superiors not to allow the use of pencil, paper, or any writing or drawing materials, within the town of Pompeji. Don Michele, who observed my disappointment at this prohibition, slily winked to me with his left eye, while a repeated gliding motion of his right thumb, across the finger nearest to it, made a certain telegraphic signal, which, without any key or alphabet, I understood to be an exhortation to bribery. Unfortunately for you, my dear T. and all those who may chance to read this, on this occasion I chose to be honest—that is to say, not to make another a rogue; and left the inscriptions uncopied, not without a sensible degree of offence to my fellow-traveller for not complying with his well-meant advice.

Close to the barracks, which appear to have stood in the most public part of the city, are the theatres, the forum, and one or two temples, all connected by very neat and well-paved courts; or, where the ground is elevated, by commodious public staircases. The *tout-ensemble* appeared totally different from our present mode of building; indeed, from its elegant compactness, the whole looked more like

the model of a town, than a town in reality. But to continue my narrative, which shall be guided rather by the contiguity of the places, than the order in which we saw them:

To the right, a high wall separates the lesser theatre from the barracks: this is called the covered theatre, because it was so constructed, that, by canvas awnings, the spectators could be defended from sun or rain. A door through the wall leads into the different galleries, and into the open space in the middle, resembling our pit.—You are too well acquainted with the construction of ancient theatres, to require a minute description of the interior of this, which is one of the smallest I have yet seen; but beautifully neat, and, excepting the spoliation of the marble slabs, with which the whole of the inside, seats and all, had been covered, excellently preserved. To have torn off those is really pitiful, and downright Vandalism. The use to which the fragments of marble might be put, could not have been very great; whereas the original aspect of the theatre, entirely incrustated with marble, must have been charming. On both sides are the usual seats for magistrates; the orchestra, as with us, is along the front of the stage; and the *scena*, with its brick wings, very shallow. This theatre might hold about a thousand spectators. It was on one of the steps here that Don Michele gave vent to his doubts respecting the authenticity of the Pompejan structures, as stated to you in one of my preceding letters*.

A staircase leads from the level on which this theatre stands, to an eminence on which various public edifices are situated. The most conspicuous of those is a small temple, or, rather, chapel, said to have been dedicated to Isis. Here the guide called our attention to a secret passage, perforated in two places; observing, that it was in that passage, and through its openings, that the concealed priests of Isis were wont to pronounce the oracles of their goddess to the deluded and credulous multitude. The invalid was going to add to this valuable piece of information, other particulars, perhaps equally interesting, when Don Michele stopped his progress, by telling him he need be at no further trouble, since he was sure the Signor Inglese would not believe one word of the whole story. "The gentleman," he added, "is too great an admirer of antiquity, to be persuaded that his friends, the ancients, would be capable of employing fraud in their worship. I, for my part, am convinced, that all the oracles we read of in history, were either contrived by similar tricks of imposition, or, what is still more probable, by direct inspirations of Satan, the arch-fiend of mankind, who, before the establishment of our holy faith, was absolute lord and master of the human race."

My friend having disburthened his spleen by the preceding observation, was, as usual, for a little while afterwards, more cheerful. The guide took us round a paved court, in which we found an altar, of a round shape, and a well on the other side. A little way on, a cistern was placed, with four aper-

* Letter V. No. VII.

tures, to facilitate the procuring of water. In this court, it is to be supposed, sacrifices and other holy rites took place: this opinion was confirmed by the conductor, who told us that various sacrificatory utensils, such as lamps, pateræ, tripods, &c. were here found, when the place was first excavated. One of the tripods dug out in this yard, is of the most admirable workmanship: on each of the three legs, a beautiful sphinx, with an unusual head-dress, is placed, probably in allusion to the hidden meanings of the oracles which were delivered in the temple above-mentioned: the hoop, in which the bason for the coals was sunk, is elegantly decorated with rams' heads, connected by garlands of flowers; and in the bason, which was of baked earth, the very cinders left from the last sacrifice (nearly 2000 years ago), were seen as fresh as if they had been the remains of yesterday's fire!

From the court before-mentioned, you enter another somewhat larger, with a stone pulpit in the middle, and stone seats near the walls. This spot, therefore, might either have been the *auditorium* of some philosopher, or the place where the public orators pleaded their causes before the people, like the *rostra* at Rome. Every thing here is in the highest order and preservation.

The great amphitheatre proudly projects its walls over every other edifice on the same elevated spot. For a country town like Pompeji, this is a stupendous structure: it had twenty-four rows of seats, the circumference of the lowest of which is about 3000 Neapolitan palms, and is supposed to have held 30,000 people. The upper walls are much injured, having, from time immemorial, partly projected above-ground before the discovery of Pompeji; and the whole is, altogether, not near so substantial and well preserved as the theatre at Verona, which I saw two years ago.

You have now, my dear T. seen the fashionable, or rather public end, the Whitehall, of the town of Pompeji; a short trip will bring us into the High-street, the shops, bagnios, and the private dwellings of its inhabitants. Let us see what is going on there.

It is from a corn-field you descend into the excavated upper end of the High-street of this town. An awful sensation of melancholy seized upon my mind when I beheld these sad remains of former opulence and comfort. In viewing the remnants of remote ages, we are generally capable of tracing the period of their duration from exterior marks left upon them by the hand of TIME. But here, I confess, my ideas of time were so strangely assailed and bewildered, that, were I to repeat the whimsical doubts which on this occasion found their way into my brain, my possession of the latter might, I truly fear, be disputed. What, said I, is that immense interval of events, of something which history records between the catastrophe and the discovery? A point in the infinite series of eternity; the passing of which we contrive to ascertain by the apparent rotation of the sun, or some heavenly body or other within our observation.—Now let us, for once, suppose the sun, moon, stars, &c. stood still—no night, no noon, no alternate changes of seasons—in fact, no exterior data by which (like the pious Ca-

tholic, who depends upon the beads in his rosary for the numbers of Paternosters and Avemarias he has discharged,) we assist that faculty of our mind, called memory ; a faculty which, under such conditions, would, I suspect, be either entirely wanting, or turn out quite another sort of thing. What then becomes of your *time*, of history, our age, our actions ? The *time* for our meals would solely depend upon our appetite, there being no morning for breakfast, no noon or night for dinner; no method for computing wages, salaries, or interest ; no possibility of combination in the movements of armies, or the transactions of common life. What a chaos of confusion ! arising solely from a fixed situation of the heavenly bodies, from a want of motion ; without which, it would appear impossible for time to exist.

Heavens ! whither am I wandering ? What in the world could possess me to make you pay postage for my metaphysical dreams, instead of sending you a sober and cool decription of this street, which consists of a narrow road for carts, with foot-pavements on each side. The middle road is paved with large blocks of lava, and the ruts of the wheels proclaim its antiquity, even at the time of its being overwhelmed : the footpaths are more elevated than those in London, generally a foot and a half from the level of the carriage road. The houses on each side, whether shops or private buildings, have no claim to external elegance ; they consist but of a ground-floor, and have no other opening towards the street, except the door. No window is to be seen, unless the open counter of the shops towards the street be deemed such. The windows of the private houses look into an inner square court ; and even those are generally so high, that to look out of them, must have required a footstool. The apartments themselves are, with the exception of one in each house, which probably served as a drawing-room, extremely diminutive, and many very low. How the great Romans, for whom the world was too little, could bear to be cooped up in those little cells, not much larger than a water-closet, in a climate like this, will be a nut to crack for the antiquarians. Don Michele perhaps saved them the trouble. "If," he observed, "I could persuade myself that these pigsties were actually the work of Roman architecture, I should feel no difficulty in solving the doubts of my credulous English friend. It was these very confined cells which made them so eager to get abroad, and enlarge, by conquests, their elbow-room ; and the same reason induces us modern Italians, who live in comfortable, lofty, and spacious dwellings, to remain where we are ; convinced, as we feel, that any change of abode would only be for the worse."

Friend Michele uttered this opinion of his with that unfortunate ambiguity of accent, peculiar to a certain description of people, which left the matter in doubt whether his meaning was ironical or serious. The name of pigsties, however, they can only deserve from their size. In point of decoration, the Pompejan rooms are neat, and, in many instances, superlatively elegant : the floors generally consist of figured pavements, either in larger

stones of various colours, regularly cut and symmetrically disposed, or some beautiful mosaic, with a fanciful border, and some animal or figure in the middle. It is surprising into how many pleasing shapes the fertile imagination of the artists would convert an endless variety of geometrical lines and figures in the design of their borders: their tesselated pavements alone would evince their skill in geometry. The ground is usually white, the ornaments black, but other colours are often employed with increased effect. Thus much for the floors! The walls of the rooms are equally, if not more, deserving our attention: they are painted, either in compartments, exhibiting some mythological or historical event, or simply coloured over with a light ground, adorned with a border, and perhaps an elegant little vignette in the middle, or at equal distances. The former (the historical paintings) no longer exist in Pompeji; for wherever a wall was found which contained a tolerable picture of some distinct subject, the Neapolitan government took off the painting, together with the upper surface of the wall, and deposited it in the museum at Portici; so that of those the bare walls only remain.

You may well suppose, dear T. that the greatest care and ingenuity were required to peel off, by means of sawing, pieces of wall, twenty and more square feet in extent, without destroying the picture; and I was astonished to find, from the numerous specimens in the museum, how successful this mode had proved: yet even this method was no modern invention; for, strange to tell, among the excavated remains of Stabiæ, the workmen discovered an apartment with some paintings, which had been separated, by the ancients themselves, from some wall (in Greece perhaps) with the obvious intent of being inserted in another place: but the operation was prevented by the ruin of the city; and the paintings, therefore, were found merely leaning with one side against the wall of the apartment.

However desirable it would have been to have left the rooms in the same state in which they were first discovered, yet as there is no roof to any of the houses, the paintings would soon have been destroyed by the dust and rain; and, in this point of view, it appears judicious to have secured these valuable, and almost only remains of ancient painting, in a manner which ensures their preservation for centuries to come.

Be this as it may, it certainly is greatly to be lamented that, on the first discovery of these treasures of antiquity, it was not thought proper to adopt a more effectual method for preserving them entire and uninjured to future ages. Such an object might have been attained with ease, and, comparatively, little expence, by repairing every house as soon as it was entirely excavated, constructing a roof for each, and otherwise restoring it, as much as possible, to its pristine state. This done, the paintings, mosaics, statues, vases, in short, every thing might safely have been left in the place to which it belonged, the whole town would have formed the most valuable museum in the universe, and its existence, by a careful superintendence, and occasional repairs, prolonged for

many centuries to come; whereas, in its present abandoned state, the walls of the houses will soon fall—indeed some are decaying very fast; and, in less than a hundred years, the benefit of the singular volcanic preservation for so many ages, will have been in vain; the appearance of Pompeji, if then it be at all discernible, will be no-wise different from other masses of Italian ruins, a shapeless heap of stones and rubbish.

This idea, it would not now even be too late to adopt; and I took an opportunity to suggest it to a gentleman connected with the museum at Portici; but he shrugged up his shoulders, saying, "Your plan, sir, is great and beautiful, like every thing which comes from your nation; but its execution, believe me, would require means far beyond the reach of this government. Little as may appear to you to have been done by us, you would be surprised to hear of the immense sums which have hitherto been expended in these excavations; not only for the wages of labourers and workmen, who necessarily proceed very slowly, but also in the purchase of the lands under which the city is buried, and which of course, by the digging, are rendered useless, without, in many instances, remunerating the sacrifice by any discoveries of value or interest."

These arguments certainly carry their weight in the mouth of a Neapolitan, and the necessity of resorting to them will, I fear, long exist. Were Pompeji as near to London as it is to Naples, in a few years time not a privy would remain hid: if the government was disinclined to undertake the excavation, a subscription of private individuals would soon furnish the means of accomplishing so desirable an object. But these are pious wishes, which shall no longer detain me from the thread of my subject.

(To be continued in our next.)

LETTER FROM AMELIA.

My dear and ever honoured mother,

The very short letter which I have received from you, gives me great pleasure, as it informs me of your having been for some time free from pain, and that you will soon write to me at large; a circumstance which, with all its advantages, I cherish the more, because it proves to me, that you are in a tolerable state of enjoyment.

There is an expression in the paper which is now before me, that suggests the subject of this letter. To your pleasant observation on the subject of my having been invited to a wedding, you ask me, by the bye, what place of worship I frequent? I do not feel this little interrogatory as a reproach from you: nevertheless something like one arose in my mind, on reflecting that I had never mentioned the circumstance to you. I have been taught by my dearest mother, that the attendance upon public worship is a duty connected with my life; and whether I am in the metropolis or in a village, I shall not fail to practise it. Some circumstances, indeed, had struck me respecting the devotional character of the fashionable world, and the manner in which religious worship is conducted in

those chapels which are frequented by persons in the higher ranks of life. That which my aunt attends is supplied with what are called popular preachers, with those who are considered as eminent for the eloquence of the pulpit; and as far as depends on a good delivery, and elegant composition, they deserve the reputation which they have acquired. But I do not find that their preaching produces in my mind that real satisfaction, or leaves those fine impressions, which I never fail to receive from the less ostentatious, but, I may venture to say, more evangelical preaching of the venerable pastor of that flock of which we form a part at ———. He not only displays the doctrine, but gives the example. Here our pulpit orators not only display the doctrine, but themselves. These chapels are private property, and the owners employ such ministers to officiate, as are most attractive to fill the seats. In ours, the person who provides the ministers, certainly thinks that variety in this case, as in many others, heightens the attraction. For the last six Sundays we have had as many distinct preachers; all of them very qualified men. But, without attempting to reason on the subject, I feel the diminution of devotional influence in proportion to their succession. A new figure, a new voice, a new mode of delivery, a new style, break the chain of that effect which would be produced by the habit of hearing successive instruction from the same lips, the same language, and the same elocution. The service is well performed as far as relates to the mechanical parts; but surely the essence must in a great measure evaporate by such arrangements. It is almost as disgusting to hear people talk of fashionable preachers, as it is to perceive that the notion gives consequence to the preachers themselves. I have occasionally met two of these tonish ecclesiastics, who, after they have been performing their sacred duties, will descant upon the opera of the preceding evening with all the phrases of a first-rate amateur. One of these clerical fashionables, last Sunday, having preached a very polished discourse on the pleasures of the world, observed to me at the chapel door, when he saw a sprinkle of rain, that he feared I should be disappointed of my walk in Kensington Gardens. On my telling him that I never frequented them on the Sabbath, he replied, with an exclamation of surprise, that he thought the Sunday promenade there in the spring was the most delightful treat which the metropolis afforded. His sermons, I must own, never had much effect on me before this declaration, but now they will tend rather to lessen my devotion, than to animate it. Worldly, or to speak more precisely, personal vanity is a very despicable quality in any one; but, in a preacher of the gospel, it may surely be said to border on crime. With what superior feelings do I sit in our old Gothic pew at ———, and what different emotions are excited by the apostolic preaching of our venerable pastor and master, who

Allures to brighter worlds, and leads the way.

As I am upon this subject, I will give, my dearest mother, some account of a visit I paid to one of the principal places of worship, belonging to the sect called Methodists.

I was persuaded by Mrs. H—— to accompany her thither. She is a very amiable woman, who is attached to that mode of religion, and has the very great merit of acting up to the principles which she professes. There is neither gloom nor severity in her manners or conversation: on the contrary, she possesses very cheerful spirits; and her general sentiments have all that liberality which marks an enlarged understanding, and an excellent heart. She has, however, laid down certain rules, to which she firmly and invariably adheres. Among them, she neither pays, nor receives visits on Sundays: she never touches a card, or enters a play-house: but she occasionally has dinner parties, which she contrives to render very pleasant by the clever people whom she collects on those occasions, and her little concerts are perfectly delightful.

With this good lady I entered a spacious chapel, which, she told me, contained three thousand people, and it was completely filled. The service, which was that of our church, commenced with a psalm, accompanied by the organ; and I know not how to describe the effect it had upon me. If what followed had corresponded with the beginning, your Amelia, I believe, would not have been able to resist the conversion with which Mrs. H—— had threatened her. The two first lines of the verse were sung by the whole congregation, the third was left exclusively to the female part of it, and the closing line was resumed by the whole chorus. As the larger part of the assembly consisted of females, it may be supposed that at least fifteen hundred female voices chaunted forth the fine simple melody of our old psalm tunes. I leave you to judge of the effect. And now for the preacher.

He was certainly gifted with eloquence, and was completely master of his subject, which, while he confined himself to it, he treated in an able manner: for though he, at times, enforced the leading truths of Christianity with great energy, he frequently sunk into a manner, that, under the guise of familiar conversation, bordered on vulgarity. On quoting a passage from the Proverbs, he particularly and earnestly recommended it to the attention of the female part of his audience, who had young daughters of their own, or the care of those of others; and for what purpose think you? to use his own words, "that the girls might be made to work it on their samplers." The reason was so unexpected to me, and the recommendation so different from any thing that I had ever heard from a pulpit, as to excite emotions which ought not to affect the mind on such an occasion; but I could not resist them. He then launched into a violent strain of personal abuse; and were you to guess for a year, you would not hit upon the object of it, though he is so great a favourite of us both: it was no less a man than Shakspeare. He informed us that a volume of sermons had been lately sent to him as a complimentary present; in one of which, the writer had introduced a quotation from one of Shakspeare's plays. He accordingly took occasion, after speaking rather in a disrespectful manner of the sermons themselves, to attack the poet with a degree of vulgar, acrimonious vehemence, which at once astonished and disgusted me. "This play-wright," he said, "may

have, here and there, some dazzling poetical passages, but what trash you must wade through to get at them! It is the work of a scavenger, who, in raking amidst filth and dirt, may sometimes find a silver-spoon or a sixpence." This reverend gentleman is represented as a very pious man; but I scarcely envy the piety that would render me insensible to the beauties of the first dramatic poet in the world. His style of preaching, however, did not fatigue me; on the contrary, from its novelty and original texture, it was rather entertaining; and you will be of my opinion, when you have read the following story, which he literally related as I am about to repeat it.

"If you think that, by merely coming to church, and joining in the public prayers, you perform an acceptable service to your Maker, you are woefully mistaken—it is no such thing, I assure you. This is mere nominal religion; and if the offices of public worship do not produce in your minds, a sense of your own nothingness—if it does not operate upon your lives and conversations, by improving you in every good word and work, you had better stay at home, than come here to play the hypocrite, and make a mockery of religion. Lip-worship is no worship at all, unless the heart and soul are deeply engaged in it. You may be very good kind of people, but you are no Christians.—I had an aunt who was, what is called, a very good kind of woman; and she had the character, in her neighbourhood, of being one of the best old ladies that ever lived. When I was a boy, I always paid her a visit during the school vacations; and I well remember, that, immediately after breakfast, the Bible and Prayer-book never failed to be brought her, when she used to read aloud the psalms and lessons for the day; a ceremony which no consideration whatever would have induced her to omit: and when she had finished, she took her spectacles off her nose, shut the book, and used to exclaim, pretty audibly, 'Thank God, this work is done!' Such was my poor dear aunt; and such is the religion of too large a portion of those who call themselves Christians."—It was with difficulty I could disguise my feelings on the occasion: but though I longed to laugh, I refrained even from a smile.

The preacher then proceeded to denounce vengeance against these nominal professors of religion, in language which I shall not write, though it was more like scolding than preaching; when, having committed them, in his phrase, to the everlasting burnings, he left them there, and concluded his discourse. I must, however, acknowledge, that the congregation, as far as I could observe it, seemed to be generally affected; so that, I presume, this mode of oratory was suited to their habits and capacities. The singing at the conclusion charmed my mind to a proper state of composure; but Mrs. H—— did not venture to question me on what I had heard; she only expressed her hopes that I was so well satisfied with the devotion of the evening, as to be disposed to repeat it. I replied, as you may suppose, with the utmost civility, but without making any engagement to repeat my visit. I shall only add, that I am

Your ever dutiful
and affectionate daughter,
AMELIA.

LETTER TO MISS W***, DESIRING HER TO TAKE CARE OF HER HOUSE.

As you are tenant at will, in a very handsome genteel *house*, and are now capable of furnishing it in the best manner, and of ruling it by the strictest maxims of prudence and decorum, permit a friend to give a few cursory hints, in an affair of so much importance.

Your building is composed of some of the finest materials I ever saw, and is so much the more liable to discover every flaw or spot that may accidentally touch it. It is erected of a proper height, a just size, reared on a regular plan, and finished with the most accurate proportion. On the top stands an eminent turret, furnished with a room of a globular form, which I observe has two crystal windows in front. These are so constructed as to be exceedingly useful, as they command an extensive prospect, and if always kept clear and bright, will prove a great ornament to the *house*. I advise you not to look through them at every object that passes by. Be sure to shut them soon at night, and you may open them as early as you please in the morning. On each side I discover a small portal, to receive company. Take care these do not always stand open, for then you will be crowded with visitors, and perhaps with many such as you will not like. Let them never be shut against the instructive parent, the advising friend, or the supplicating orphan. I took notice of one gate in front, at which all your company goes out. Let that generally be barred close. Be cautious what visitors you let out publicly, lest, if any of ill character be seen coming out of it, you draw a scandal upon your house. It will be necessary therefore to lay a strict injunction of vigilance on your two porters, who stand as centinels, in liveries of the deepest scarlet, just without the ivory palisades. I have seen some people paint the two pannels below the windows; but I would advise you to the contrary; for your natural colours far exceed all the decorations of art. This part of the edifice is supported by a pillar of Corinthian marble, whose base is ornamented with two alabaster semi-globes, over which is generally drawn a lawn curtain, of admirable needle-work. Beneath is the great hall, in which you have a small closet, of exquisite workmanship, in the shape of a heart: this I suppose is the place of your secret retirement, open to none but yourself, and some faithful intimate friend. I advise you to keep this always clean, furnish it well, make a little library of the best practical authors, and visit it frequently, especially when you return from church, or leave a circle of acquaintance whom you have met at the tea-table. Let the exterior of the hall appear not like a hearse, hung around with cushions, nor like a coach of state, bedawbed with gilt and colours; but let it be plain, neat, and clean, to convince the world that it is kept more for use than ornament.

You are sensible that time effaces the beauty and demolishes the strength of the noblest structures; and therefore will not be surprised to find your little tenement subject

to the same change. Doubtless it has often wanted repair, though you have lived no longer in it, which are plain intimations that the house will one day fall. You may soon be turned out; the landlord may give you warning or not, this is uncertain: be always ready to go when called upon, and then you will not be afraid to leave it at the shortest notice. One thing I would observe, too, is, that when you quit the house, no other tenant will be suffered to inhabit it, but it will lie waste and in ruins. Yet the proprietor will some time or other rebuild it for your reception, in a more durable manner, with the same materials; but so refined and modified, that it will be liable to no accident nor decays. And as it is absolutely necessary that your habitation be new reared in some other place, I heartily wish it may be in a finer country, under a milder climate, and well sheltered from all storms: then will your situation be happy, and your lease will never expire. Your's,

ON THE HAPPINESS OF MEDIOCRITY.

Auream mediocritatem.——Hor.
The golden mean.

It was a short, but celebrated saying of one of the Grecian sages, "το μετρον αριστον," mediocrity is best. Though no situation in life can ensure perfect happiness to man, yet that middle condition, which is equally distant from the disquieting cares of grandeur, and the wretched meanness of poverty, may perhaps approach nearest to it. There the malignant attempts of envy, or the bold and daring attacks of interested ambition, made by the rivals of the rich and powerful, for the most part fly harmless over our heads; while the sufferings of distressed indigence, or the groans of disease, amid dirt and wretchedness, where the voice of soothing consolation is unheard, are alike beneath our feet.

Yet, after all, this is perhaps only an agreeable theory, which strikes the fancy by its seeming probability; but when brought to the test of experiment, is frequently void of any real foundation. That "*aurea mediocritas*," that golden mean, which Horace describes as the residence of happiness, though it may, as he says, be free from the dirty meanness which is the attendant of extreme poverty, and be sheltered from the envy which infests the palaces of greatness; yet, in itself, it cannot bestow felicity upon any one. The external conveniences and comforts of life, and the power of supplying our necessary wants which it affords, can only heighten, not cause that bliss, of which virtue and a contented mind are the sources. Men of common talents may imitate the style and particular manner of a great poet, and yet not excite any of that enthusiastic admiration, with which he, whom they imitate, was every where received. No; they want that exalted genius, that quickness of feeling, which intuitively swells into rapture at the grand and beautiful views of nature, and that vivid colouring of fancy, which are the

great requisites of a poet. In the same manner, a disposition naturally cheerful and contented, is absolutely necessary to the acquirement or enjoyment of happiness. The man who cherishes secret dissatisfaction, and is offended at every trivial accident, though he swayed the sceptre of Europe, or boasted in his coffers the wealth of Peru; and, in addition to these, possessed the inestimable blessing of health for the enjoyment of either, yet would always be miserable by the slightest opposition of others to his wishes, and by his own indulgence in the habitual irritation of his temper. But if, in early life, we thus foster repinings and murmurs, when Providence, with liberal hand, kindly pours its choicest blessings upon us, how exquisitely wretched must we be, when the winter of age advances, and oppresses us with torturing diseases and debilitating infirmities! Virtuous honesty, whose firmness no enticements or violence can shake, joined with serenity of mind, diffuses those feelings of delight over the humble inhabitants of the thatched cot, which the heart, tainted by vice and guilt, can never hope to attain, though it were placed in that desirable medium, where none of the real comforts of life are wanting; and which is, at the same time, unencumbered by its superfluities, and without any care, except those which a gloomy disposition and harassed conscience would create.

In all the various degrees of society, every plan of happiness which fancy raises, unless founded upon virtuous principles and actions, must necessarily sink like the "baseless fabric of a vision, and leave not a wreck behind." For, as the poet no less justly than beautifully observes,

> "Virtue alone is happiness below."

And whoever seeks for happiness by any other road, shall, sooner or later, be bewildered in the labyrinths of error, perceive, and vainly lament, his fatal delusion.

During our voyage through this stormy ocean of life, where every man, by night and by day, nay, every moment, is liable to perish, either gradually or suddenly, in the waves; when virtue takes the helm (though, even with her as our guide, we must sink at last), she often prolongs, and renders our course more agreeable, by teaching us to avoid the destructive rocks and quicksands of sensual pleasure, and never fails to enable us to meet our end with resignation and composure.

To him, on whose mind the principles of religion have been early engrafted, whose views are expanded and rendered clear by science, whose heart is continually sending up strains of gratitude and praise to the Creator for his various mercies, the golden mean is far preferable, and conduces, in a much greater degree, to permanent comfort and solid happiness. Here he possesses enough of the goods of this world for use, without the enticing, and almost irresistible allurements which abundance holds forth; at the same time, he avoids the baneful envy and jealous hatred of those around him. His own desires are satisfied with a sufficiency remaining for the purpose of relieving the distressed and indigent. Not compelled, like the daily labourer, to earn the requisite supports of the

present hour, by the sweat of his brow, and hard and unremitting toil; or, like the great and powerful, always upon the watch to overturn the influence of a rival, and pestered with the desires of aggrandizement and greater exaltation, he has leisure to discharge the solemn duties he owes society and his own soul: his days pass on in a continual round of virtuous occupations, which diffuse a constant self-satisfaction over his mind, and likewise procure him the prayers and blessings of the poor, and the esteem and respect of the rich. But if exalted on the pinnacle of grandeur, though defended from the envenomed darts of calumny, by the dazzling and impenetrable shield which an honest character, and conscious rectitude of principle, advance before him—though all his actions could bear the severest scrutiny of curiosity or opposition, yet he cannot look down from his towering height, and behold, without feelings of inward regret, busy multitudes, to whom he has never given cause of dissatisfaction, labouring eagerly, either to thrust him from his height by open warfare, or endeavouring, by slow and secret toil, to undermine his seat, and dash him down suddenly and unexpectedly, in order that the successful opponent may ascend in his stead. The soul shrinks with disgust and horror from the smooth flatterer; who, while he is pouring "words sweeter than honey" from his lips, anxiously and ardently in his heart pants after your destruction.

When we contemplate, calmly and deliberately, the feverish anxieties, the sordid pride, and avaricious cares of wealth and grandeur, or the bed of sickness placed amidst noise, filth, and wretchedness, and where no kindly officious friend takes his stand, we are equally fearful of each, and cannot help desiring his condition, who, as Horace says,

Caret obsoleti
Sordibus tecti, caret invidendâ
Sobrius aulâ.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE FRENCH NATIONAL INSTITUTE.

THE mathematical and physical class of the Institute, held its meeting on Monday, the 2d of January, 1809, Mr. de Bougainville in the chair. The following was the order of the readings:

1. Proclamation of the questions proposed, and of the prizes decreed by the class.—2. Historical eulogy of Mr. Lassus, by Mr. Cuvier, perpetual secretary.—3. Essay on the navigation of the ancients, by Mr. Buache.—4. Historical eulogy of Mr. Berthoud, by Mr. Delambre, perpetual secretary.—5. Essay on the levelling of plains with the barometer, by Mr. Ramond.—6. Historical eulogy of Mr. Ventenat, by Mr. Cuvier.—7. Essay on the means of facilitating the victualling of fleets stationed at Brest, in time of war, by navigable canals, by Mr. Rochon.

The class had proposed as the subject of a double prize, *The theory of the perturbations of the planet Pallas, discovered by Olbers;* or generally the theory of those planets, the eccentricity and inclination of which are too considerable for their perturbations, to be calculated with sufficient precision by

the methods already known. No paper having been seen, it is left open till the 1st of October, 1810. The prize, a medal of the value of £250 sterling.

The following new question is proposed, for the same period: *To examine whether there exist any circulation in the animals known by the name of asteriæ, or sea-stars, echini, or sea-hedgehogs, and holothuriæ; and, if there be, to describe its course and organs.* Observations on living animals must be given; and the organs of respiration, if there be any, described, as well as the sanguineous system. The prize £125.

So many papers had been sent on *The inquiry into the causes of the different kinds of phosphorescence*, and they included so many experiments, that the class was unable to give them a sufficient examination; and, in consequence, postponed its award till the 1st of April.

When Mr. de Lalande allotted an annual medal, for the author of the newest and most curious observation, he was far from expecting it would be applied every year to such splendid discoveries as those of Piazzi, Olbers, and Harding: accordingly, in defect of such interesting observations, he desired it might be conferred on the author of the best memoir on any astronomical subject; or, if no one worthy of it offered, that it might reward the pupil, who should display the most zeal and perseverance in devoting himself to astronomy. No new discovered planet, or very important essay, having appeared, the society was embarrassed in its choice of a student to be rewarded. It might have been adjudged to Mr. Arago, who had assisted Mr. Bouvard at the imperial observatory, and afterwards accompanied Mr. Biot to Spain, to measure an arc of the meridian. Made prisoner in Majorca, he had escaped thence to Algiers; but was retaken by a Spanish vessel near Palamos, on board an Algerine in which he was returning to France. Having lately been rewarded, however, by the appointment of assistant to the board of longitude, it was conferred on Mr. Mathieu, who had succeeded him in both his former offices.

The history of the class of mathematical sciences this year, exhibits a remarkable circumstance: one of the most difficult and important questions in the mundane system, treated with equal success, though after very different methods, by two geometricians of the first order, Mr. Laplace and Mr. Lagrange, who thus arrive at the same point by different paths; and the subject was suggested to both by an interesting paper, which a young geometrician of great merit, Mr. Poisson, read to the class. Astronomers have observed a perceptible acceleration in the motion of the moon. The other planets, therefore, and among them the earth, may have a similar acceleration in their movements, though less evident. Now if the motions of the planets be accelerated, it must be from their approaching nearer to the center of motion; and will not this acceleration consequently go on increasing, till at length they fall into, or on the sun? Mr. Poisson, after a laborious investigation, shews, that, though the motions of the planets are accelerated in some parts of their orbits, their mean motions remain inva-

riable; and his conclusions are confirmed by Messrs. Laplace and Lagrange.

A history of the sciences, from the year 1789, was presented by the class to the emperor, who ordered it to be printed.

As soon as Mr. Davy's discovery of the metallization of potash and soda, by the agency of the Voltaic pile, of which we have already given an account, vol. I. pp. 219 and 300, was known in France, Messrs. Gay Lussac and Thenard attempted to produce the same effect by means of common chemical affinities, and succeeded. On exposing the potash and soda with iron filings to the heat of a powerful fire in a curved iron tube, they obtained their metallic bases in considerable quantities. They afterwards attempted, by means of these metals, to analyze other substances hitherto undecomposable by chemical art; as the boracic acid, the radical of which they thus separated. [They have since effected the decomposition of fluoric acid; but, as well as Mr. Davy, were unable to separate the radical of the muriatic. They have also obtained metals from the volatile alkali, and from the alkaline earths.]

Mr. Drée has imitated the experiments of Sir James Hall, exposing stones to high heats in close vessels. Having thus treated fragments of rocks, with trap and chert for their base, he found, that they assumed all the appearance of stony lavas; and that the crystals of feldspar in these rocks, were not altered. This explains the singular fact of so many fusible crystals being contained in lavas, which has led many to question their ever having been fused.

The invention of the art of laminating zinc, practised by Mr. Sylvester, of Sheffield, is claimed by the Institute for Macquer and Sage, who are said to have done the same long ago in France. To this it adds, that Messrs. Dony and Poncelet convert calamine, or the oxide of zinc, by simple sublimation, into metal sufficiently pure to be laminable. The ore affords them one third of its weight in zinc, which is much cheaper than lead.

Mr. Mollerat procures from the wood converted into charcoal, an active acid, as pure as the radical vinegar.—*(To be continued.)*

OF THE LUXURY OF THE ROMANS.

(By Augustus von Kotzebue.)

LUXURY is, in fact, nothing more than superabundance, or the application of superfluities to unnecessary purposes: luxury, therefore, may be found in the cottage as in the palace, according to the different ideas of superfluity imparted by education, habit, or philosophy. Diogenes considered a cup as a luxury, because he could drink out of the hollow of his hand. An ancient German warrior, on the contrary, looked upon the skull of his enemy, tipped with silver or gold, as an indispensable drinking utensil; and by an oriental debauchee, a single onyx, or a pearl hollowed out into a goblet, was not deemed a luxury.

The moralists of all ages have

loudly declaimed against luxury; the politicians, on the other hand, have often defended it: the former, in general, with morose expressions, which prove nothing; and the latter with mercantile views, which are good for nothing. Both were wrong. The defenders of luxury asserted, that it increased population: but, at the time of the highest prosperity and luxury of the Roman commonwealth, Italy, according to the testimony of Livy, was scarcely half so populous as when it was parcelled out into petty republics, which were strangers to luxury.

They, moreover, maintained, that it enriches the state. There was a time when Portugal was one of those states which most abounded in luxuries; and yet, notwithstanding the excellence of its soil, its favourable situation, and its colonies, it was less rich than Holland, so destitute of luxuries, with its inferior position and its simple manners.

They farther urged, that luxury promotes the circulation of money. But in France, luxury had, thirty years ago, risen to a very high pitch; and yet people complained, with reason, of the want of this circulation: money, indeed, was profusely poured from the provinces into the capital, but it did not find its way back again.

They likewise advanced, that luxury softens the manners. Examples of the contrary are daily witnessed.

They asserted, that it favours the progress of the sciences and fine arts. It might be asked, what progress had the fine arts made among the Sybarites and Lydians?

Lastly, they assumed that luxury infallibly augmented both the power of nations and the happiness of individuals: but the Persians under Cyrus were almost strangers to luxury, and subdued the opulent Assyrians. When, in the sequel, the Persians themselves had become the most luxurious of nations, they bowed their necks to the yoke of the indigent Macedonians. Savage nations, without luxury, destroyed the Roman empire, and demolished the throne of the caliphs. As to the happiness of the citizens, luxury certainly affords more conveniences and gratifications—but to how many? By far the smallest number.

It is evident that history does not support the friends of luxury, but it is not more favourable to its enemies. The latter, always ready to hurl their anathemas, maintained that a very great inequality of riches is the inseparable companion of luxury; that a few revelled in abundance, while the multitude languished in the most abject misery. But this position is not always true. In Poland, where slavery appeared in its most odious form, there was less luxury than in Switzerland, where the people lived in superabundance.

They farther maintained, that luxury sacrifices the useful to the agreeable arts, and that it desolates the country by enticing the inhabitants to the cities. But Lombardy and Flanders possessed, and still possess, great luxury, numerous and handsome cities; notwithstanding which, the country is populous, and the husbandman wealthy. In Spain, on the contrary, where little luxury prevails, agriculture is neglected.

They assert, that luxury depopulates the state; but, for above a century, luxury and population

have, in England, increased in equal proportion.

They maintain that luxury enervates. Were the Romans less brave under Lucullus? They say, that it stifles patriotism and a sense of honour. Was ever a sense of honour more brilliantly displayed than in the luxurious age of Louis XIV.?

What inference is to be drawn from all this? That both parties are neither right nor wrong. Excessive luxury is in every respect pernicious; when moderate, it is beneficial. But it is extremely difficult to determine where the line is to be drawn between the too much, and not too much, and this depends on the peculiar relations of each state. In a political point of view, I am ready to subscribe to this position, that every luxury which consumes the productions of its own soil, or of native industry, is advantageous; but, on the other hand, that luxury is pernicious which consumes none but foreign productions.

But it was not my intention to write a moral or political dissertation on luxury; I merely designed to say a few words concerning the luxury of the Romans; because it is at present so general a complaint, that luxury had never attained such a height as in our days among the people who so horribly imitate the ancient Romans, and that, unfortunately, in the mode of obtaining the means of the most extravagant luxury. Still, however, people are egregiously mistaken, if they imagine that the luxury of the modern Romans can bear even a distant comparison with the luxury of those of antiquity; concerning which I have collected a few facts. Seneca, Pliny, Valerius Maximus, Dio, Martial, Suetonius, and many others, whose names are of no consequence to the reader, are my authorities.

Opulence is the mother of luxury. The Romans were much more wealthy than their modern imitators. Apicius possessed a million sesterces; Crispus and M. Crassus twice as much; and Seneca even thrice that sum, according to Tacitus. Narcissus, and a certain augur, Cn. Lentulus, had each four millions of sesterces. Isidorus, a man of very low birth, had upwards of 4000 slaves, 3000 yoke of oxen, 250,000 head of cattle of all kinds, and left, besides, a prodigious quantity of ready money. This Isidorus had, moreover, lost considerable property during the civil war. There were people who possessed whole provinces, and knew not the boundaries of their domains. In Nero's time, half of Africa was divided among six masters. To such Seneca alluded when he exclaimed, "Oh! how lamentable is it when a man knows no greater pleasure than to open his immense rent-roll, to survey the prodigious tracts which are cultivated for him by subject nations, the innumerable flocks and herds which find their pasture in provinces and kingdoms; a domestic establishment more numerous than many a warlike people; private buildings more extensive than large cities!"

This remarkable passage might indeed be looked upon as a poetic exaggeration, if a hundred other contemporaries had not confirmed its accuracy. "It has come so far," says the same Seneca, "that even exiles take with them for their support, a larger sum than formerly

constituted a princely inheritance."—The emperor Augustus restrained the latter abuse; he decreed that an exile should not have more than 20 slaves or freed-men, and not more in money than 500,000 sesterces.

What a change had taken place in the times! Under Romulus, two acres of land constituted a rich man—nobody possessed more. In this state things continued for a considerable time. Almost three centuries afterwards, Cincinnatus, the dictator, was distinguished as the proprietor of four acres. About two hundred years later, Attilius Regulus had seven: nay, but a short time previous to the establishment of the monarchy, the income of the first senator, Scaurus, scarcely amounted to £1500 sterling. This standard held good in other particulars. A certain Tavia was considered to have brought her husband a very large dowry; it amounted to about £200. The senate gave a like sum for the dowry of the daughter of the great Scipio. A female, named Megullia, received the surname of *dotata*, because she had for her dowry the prodigious sum of £100.

Juvenal, on the contrary, fixes that of Messalina at £5000; and thus it kept continually rising. Money, the plunder of the whole world, accumulated to such a degree, that the rate of interest gradually fell from 100 to 3 per cent. Landed estates, on the other hand, naturally rose exceedingly in value.

An inordinate profusion was the consequence of this prodigious wealth. Horace makes mention of one Tigellius, who, in five days, squandered £5000. Martial diverts himself at the expence of a man named Cinna, who, in less than a year, ran through £40,000. Milo dissipated not only his own patrimony, but likewise $3\frac{1}{2}$ millions of sesterces, the property of others. Apicius expended a million more, merely in his kitchen. "I want $12\frac{1}{2}$ millions of sesterces," said Cæsar the dictator, "in order to possess nothing:" meaning only to pay his debts. The erection of the forum alone, indeed, cost him five millions. This, however, was nothing in comparison of the wants of Caligula, who, in less than a year, lavished away 165 millions. How did he contrive to do this? Suetonius informs us:

"He invented new baths, and new ways of preparing food; drank the finest pearls, dissolved in vinegar; caused golden loaves to be set before his guests; threw money among the people; constructed gallies, the poop of which was covered with precious stones. The sails were formed of the most costly stuffs; in the interior were baths, covered passages, banqueting-rooms, decorated with vines and fruit trees. In vessels of this kind, provided with bands of music, he sailed along the coasts of Campania. When he constructed palaces, his invention was upon the rack to contrive something that appeared impossible to be accomplished: moles were thrown up in the deepest and most tempestuous seas; rocks were removed, vallies transformed into mountains, and mountains into vallies; every thing was required to be done with the utmost celerity, the least delay being punished with death." It is not difficult to conceive that in this way he might have squandered such a trifling sum in less than a year.

But the emperor was not alone tormented by this spirit of profusion, the citizens copied his example as closely as they could. Seneca relates, that they began with ornaments for the person; then transferred their extravagance to their habitations, and lastly to their tables.

I shall quote the most striking instances of each of these species of luxury. A smooth skin, a painted face (the men painted as well as the women), a mincing careless gait, were indispensable requisites of *bon ton*. Julius Cæsar himself took more pains with his person than became a hero; very often had his hair cut, and even plucked up, and was fond of wearing his wreath of laurel, to hide his baldness. What very different things are now-a-days concealed beneath a crown of laurel! He likewise wore an uncommon, embroidered purple habit, with sleeves which reached down to the wrists.

The young gentlemen most carefully constructed with their hair an edifice, which rose by gradations; they anointed themselves, polished and rubbed their faces with crumb of bread, imitated the softness of the female voice, and, in short, afforded a rich subject for the epigrammatists of their time. Their clothes were kept at home in a press, that they might retain their gloss. Their wardrobes contained a numerous assortment. A prætor, who was going to give an entertainment, one day requested Lucullus to lend him some dresses for the musicians. "How many do you want?" asked Lucullus. The prætor modestly asked for no more than one hundred, and Lucullus ordered two hundred to be given him. The *élégants* changed their clothes very often during a single meal, and never took less than a dozen suits with them to the bath. They wore surtouts, or great-coats, which cost £50 a piece.

The benches on which they lay round the table, were likewise an object of the most extravagant luxury. Metellus Scipio reproached a certain Capitus with paying £4000 for a Babylonian bench for this purpose. Nero afterwards bought the same for upwards of £160,000.—This account appears scarcely credible, but the fact is related by Pliny. This prodigious price was determined by two qualities; the colour, which was purple, and the materials silk. A pound of purple was at first worth £2, and at last £20. Respecting silk, Seneca exclaimed, "I have seen silken garments, if, however, they may be denominated garments, which do not hide the body, and still less what modesty ought to conceal. They are so transparent, that a female is obliged to swear, before you can believe, that she is not naked."

These garments, nevertheless, were only half silk; for those made entirely of silk, were not introduced before the reign of Heliogabalus. The passion for ornaments, such as pearls, emeralds, and precious stones, had arrived at such a pitch among the Roman ladies, that they were not thought more than ordinarily dressed when they wore £200,000 worth. Seneca asserts, that they wore pendants in their ears which were equivalent in value to the whole property of an opulent family. Julius Cæsar purchased for Servilia, the mother of Brutus,

to whom he was particularly attached, a single pearl at the rate of £30,000. A pair of pearls belonging to Cleopatra were valued at £50,000. By degrees, a greater number of pearls were strung together, so that the ears were lengthened by their weight.

The neck and arms were also encircled with pearl necklaces, bracelets, and chains, of which the fathers, Jerome and Tertullian, with pious horror, assert: the former, that a single necklace surpasses several villages in value; and the latter, that they cost £5000, and that whole forests and islands are scarcely sufficient to defray the expences of those ornaments.

Rings were worn on every finger by men and women; nay, even each joint of every finger was adorned with them. When Nonius the senator was banished by Antonius, he took with him a single ring worth £100,000. Girdles, swords, and scabbards, were also ornamented with costly stones. The shoe-strings were of gold, enriched with precious stones. Parasols and fans glistened with gold. "The daughters of freed-men," exclaimed Seneca, "now squander, upon a single mirror, more than the whole amount of the dowry decreed by the senate to the daughters of Scipio."

(To be continued.)

CURIOUS PARTICULARS RESPECTING THEATRES.

(By Kotzebue.)

IN A LETTER TO A LADY.

In your last letter from Naples, my dear friend, you enquire whether I have ever seen a more magnificent theatre than that of St. Carlos. Though I, a child of the eighteenth century, must certainly reply in the negative; yet you must not, on this account, imagine that a more splendid one never existed. As you are at this moment in a country once subject to the Romans, grown immoderately rich by plunder, I cannot forbear conducting you into some ancient Roman theatres; beside which that [illegible]t. Carlos would have cut a ver[illegible]ry figure.

In the yea[illegible] from the building of Rome[illegible], to commence with a proper [illegible]ay of erudition, during the co[illegible]hip of Pisa and Gabinius, Scaurus the ædile erected, at his expence, a remarkable theatre for a single month. It consisted of three stories; the first of marble, the second of crystal, and the third of gilded wood. The façade was adorned with 360 columns of the rarest kinds of marble; the lower 38 feet in height, and the others of proportionate dimensions. Between these columns were placed 3000 statues of bronze, and an infinite multitude of pictures from Sicyon, where the most celebrated school of painting at that time flourished. The very richly ornamented pit, or whatever you chuse to call it, was capable of containing 80,000 spectators. In a word, the whole, including the costly wardrobe of the actors, was of such immense value, that the following fact will scarcely appear credible to you. After the demolition of this theatre, Scaurus

embellished his house at Rome with the materials: the remainder, consequently the smallest portion, was conveyed to his villa at Tusculum. This villa being consumed by fire, the loss was estimated at one hundred million sesterces (£800,000). Now consider how much the whole theatre must have cost!

Scaurus, indeed, found very few imitators: and who could have surpassed him? If many occasionally equalled him in folly, they were, however, deficient in ability. Sensible of this, Curio resorted, in the year 701, to a different expedient, to distinguish himself. His building, of which you must not expect any explicit description from me, properly consisted of two theatres of wood: two movable stages were erected opposite to each other, and could be turned round in such a manner as to unite and form an amphitheatre, so that the dramatic exhibitions could be succeeded by combats of gladiators and wild beasts. The Romans were transported with this new idea, though it is said to have been attended with some danger; for when the buildings turned, 60,000 spectators were wheeled round along with them. I must acknowledge that I have no conception of the mechanism by which this was effected, and will not require your implicit belief of my account; for which, however, I have the authority of Pliny. That writer makes, in rather a declamatory style, some very severe observations on the conduct of the sage magistrates of Rome, and a whole people, the rulers of the universe; who, while cities were swallowed up, placed themselves, as it were, in two ships, and confiding in a single roller, quietly beheld these exhibitions.

Pliny likewise inveighs against the excessive profusion of Scaurus, which he reckons among the principal sources of the corruption of Roman manners, and doubts whether Sylla's proscriptions did more mischief to the state. "Three hundred and sixty columns," he exclaims, "in a city where it was imputed as a crime to one of the most considerable citizens, that he had erected in his house six columns from Mount Hymettus!" To Pliny's account, an historian adds, that a certain Roman, whose duty it was to keep in repair the celebrated sewers of Rome, denominated *cloacæ*, required Scaurus to engage to make good any damage which the passage of his ponderous columns along the streets might do the arches beneath. But these vaults, which had stood ever since the time of Tarquin the elder, consequently almost seven centuries, are still, after the lapse of some thousands of years, beheld with astonishment by travellers, as one of the wonders of Rome in the highest state of preservation.

As I have been guilty of the rudeness of quoting the musty writings of the ancients in a letter to an amiable lady, I cannot refrain from noticing another remarkable passage in Plutarch, which renders the marvellous history of Curio's theatre somewhat dubious. Pliny, indeed, had not t himself; he wrote from hears out 130 years afterwards: it m therefore be possible, that, d this period, Curio's singular ine had turned round in the h s of the Romans till it was transformed into a mar-

vellous affair. This conjecture Plutarch supports in the following account:

A certain Favonius was ædile at the same time with Curio, and was therefore, by virtue of his office, obliged to entertain the Roman people with spectacles. He had a powerful friend, the venerable Cato, who promised to support him, and even condescended to regulate the expences. And what did he decree? Instead of crowns of gold, which the actors and musicians were elsewhere accustomed to receive, he merely distributed olive-branches, as at the Olympic games; and instead of the costly presents which other ædiles usually distributed among the spectators, he gave to the Greeks nothing but sallad, turnips, and cellery; and to the Romans, wine, pork, figs, cucumbers, and two cords of wood. He, however, appeared in person in the theatre; and by his presence and his approbation, so completely made amends for the want of splendour, that most of the spectators quitted Curio's magnificent theatre, and hastened to that of Favonius.

It is very true that the Romans entertained an extraordinary respect for Cato; but still it appears almost incredible, that they should have run away from a theatre where they had to expect valuable presents, to feed upon figs and cucumbers at another. I should, therefore, rather presume, that Pliny's account is exaggerated.

But to return to your theatre of [St.] Carlos, which you extol so highly. It is not improbable that Pompey's might have disputed the palm with it. That hero borrowed the plan of his theatre from that of Mitylene. It held only 40,000 persons, but it was also richly ornamented with marble columns, bronze statues, and pictures from Corinth, Athens, and Syracuse; and he provided it with two other peculiar and quite novel advantages. The first, a kind of aqueduct, which conveyed water about the whole building, to refresh the thirsty and cool the place. Secondly, he made seats for the spectators, who, before his time, had always been obliged to stand; a new indulgence to which he accustomed the Romans, and for which he was censured by some of the severer ancients, and Tacitus among the rest. He was also desirous, if possible, of perpetuating his work. Till then, it had been customary to erect theatres for dramatic exhibitions, like the booths at our fairs, for a short time only. Pompey, on the contrary, constructed his edifice of hewn stones, with such solidity, as to defy the hand of time; and that neither the capricious people nor their magistrates might ever take it into their heads to demolish it, he erected, in the center, a magnificent temple to Venus; and consequently placed it under the protection of that goddess, as the theatre at Naples is under the protection of St. Carlos.

If, by way of conclusion, I introduce a few particulars respecting the theatre of Marcellus, it is not with a view to swell the list of the rivals of St. Carlos, but because I know not how to finish a letter to an excellent wife and an affectionate mother, better than by reminding her of one of the most virtuous females and affectionate mothers of Rome—of Octavia, who lost her darling, her Marcellus, in the 20th year of

his age. In honour of this youth, Augustus built a theatre, which is still standing, and is even still used. But a still more splendid monument was reared to his memory and his virtues, by Virgil, in that pathetic and justly admired passage in the sixth book of the Æneid, which drew innumerable tears from Octavia and Augustus. At the words, *Tu Marcellus eris*, the deeply afflicted mother fainted away. She was inconsolable. Virgil received from her a talent for every verse of his eulogy—more than is now-a-days paid in general for a whole volume of eulogies, for a talent was equal to about £60. But these verses always revived her sorrows with such violence, that at length she would not hear them again. She buried herself in solitude, and resigned herself to a melancholy, which almost bordered on distraction; for to be a mother was sufficient to excite her indignation. No picture of her son durst be brought into her sight, neither did any one venture to speak of him in her presence. Seneca has inimitably pourtrayed the virtues of the youth, and the anguish of the parent.

REMARKS ON THE SILVER COIN DESCRIBED IN THE LAST NUMBER OF THE REPOSITORY.

TO THE EDITOR.

Sir,

Permit me to offer a few remarks on the coin, and its elucidation, published in your *Repository* of last month. I read the inscription thus: *Henric. Dei Gra. Dux Angliæ*. The reverse, *Posui Deum, adjutorem meum. Civitas Dubliniæ*. In ascribing it to Henry II. who died 1189, your correspondent is surely mistaken; nor yet can it be assigned to Hen. III. who died 1271, as the motto *Posui Deum, adjutorem meum*, was, I believe, first adopted by Edward III. and continued by his successors: besides, the coins of Henry III. have always the Roman III. annexed to his name. It cannot, therefore, be of a later date than the reign of Hen. IV. You rightly observe, that no such date as 1181 is legible round the head: no antiquarian would ever have formed such a supposition. Dates were not added to English coins till long after that period. As the kings' sons were sometimes allowed the privilege of coining, *dux* may be translated duke: in this case the coin could not be of a date prior to 1337, when Edward III. created his eldest son Edward duke of Cornwall, who was the first of that title in England. A groat of Hen. IV. found some time ago in this town, resembles your correspondent's in figure and inscription; but it differs in having *rex* instead of *dux*, and the place of coinage on the reverse is *Villa Calisie*.

I am your's, &c.

J. S.

Newcastle-upon-Tyne,
Oct. 14, 1809.

ANSWER TO THE ARITHMETICAL QUESTION PROPOSED IN No. X. p. 241.

TO THE EDITOR.

Sir,

In your tenth number, the following mathematical question is proposed:

"A gentleman has a library worth £20, which, at the end of a year, he disposes of for half its value in new books, and purchases £20 worth in addition; and continuing so to do every year, wishes to know when the library will be worth £40."

Answer—NEVER.

ALGEBRAICAL DEMONSTRATION.

Val. of library end of 1st year $\left.\right\} 20+\frac{20}{2}$

Do. of 2d do. $20+\frac{20}{2}+\frac{20}{2^2}$

Do. of 3d do. $20+\frac{20}{2}+\frac{20}{2^2}+\frac{20}{2^3}$

Do. of nth do $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 20+\frac{20}{2}+\frac{20}{2^2}+\frac{20}{2^3}, \text{ \&c.} \\ \ldots+\frac{20}{2^n} \end{array} \right.$

or $20\,(1+\frac{1}{2}+\frac{1}{2^2}+\frac{1}{2^3}, \text{\&c.}\ldots+\frac{1}{2^n})$

To find the sum of the above geometrical series (within parenthesis*), let such sum, or

$$s=1+\tfrac{1}{2}+\tfrac{1}{2^2}+\tfrac{1}{2^3}, \text{ \&c.}\ldots+\tfrac{1}{2^n}$$

$$2s=2+1+\tfrac{1}{2}+\tfrac{1}{2^2}, \text{ \&c.}\ldots+\tfrac{1}{2^{n-1}}$$

$$2s-s=s\,(2-1)=s=2-\tfrac{1}{2^n}$$

Having found the sum of this fractional series, say,

$40=20\,(2-\frac{1}{2^n})$ or (dividing by 20 on both sides)

$$2=2-\tfrac{1}{2^n}$$

that is to say, 2 is equal to 2 less the fraction $\frac{1}{2^n}$. But as 2 is of itself equal to 2, it follows,

1) That the fraction $\frac{1}{2^n}$ must be of infinite small value.
2) That, consequently, 2^n must be infinitely great.
3) *That* n *(the index of* 2^n *and the number of years) must likewise be infinitely great.*

Q. E. D.

Without the assistance of algebra, an arithmetical trial for a few years will make it evident, that, under the conditions of the example, the value of the library will never reach £40. (Instead of shillings and pence, I shall make use of vulgar fractions of pounds.)

Value of library end of 1st year	£30
Do. of 2d	35
Do. of 3d	$37\frac{1}{2}$
Do. of 4th	$38\frac{3}{4}$
Do. of 5th	$39\frac{3}{8}$
Do. of 6th	$39\frac{11}{16}$
Do. of 7th	$39\frac{27}{32}$
Do. of 8th	$39\frac{59}{64}$

Here it is already obvious, that any succeeding year will be £39 and a *proper* fraction, always more nearly approaching to, but never arriving at, *unity*; and as the half of 39+a *proper* fraction, will never be 20, the addition of another 20 will never make it 40.

It may likewise be abstracted from the above, that, from the 5th year onwards, the value of the library at any given year *(n)* will be

$$=£39+\frac{2^{n-2}-5}{2^{n-2}}$$

* Every mathematician, at first sight, knows this sum to be *assumed* equal to 2; but the sequel will shew why I decline making use of that assumption in this stage of the demonstration.

that is, £39 and a fraction of a pound, the denominator of which is a power of 2, whose index is the number of years less 2, and the numerator 5 less than the denominator.

G. L. E.

Lambeth, 2d Oct. 1809.

ON THE WASTE OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE.

LETTER VII.

TO THE EDITOR.

Sir,

There is much waste of corn in the barns from damp floors and vermin. The first may be obviated by making a false floor, which would also tend more to check the breed of the latter, than any thing I know.

As few floors where the mows are deposited, are boarded, but principally made of rubbling earth, and very often lower than the bottom of the adjoining yards; this generates a damp air, which can scarcely ever be removed, and which, in a few days, will make the sweetest corn musty or mouldy. All that part of the mow which comes in immediate contact with this damp air will be materially injured, and the difficulty of removing it when the bay is empty, arises from the want of a free circulation under the floor. The accustomed mode of making bay floors is not compatible with the idea of preservation, as the damp air is perceptible only by its effects, the cause of which is overlooked, under the idea of economy and dispatch.

If the bays, where corn is deposited previous to threshing, were provided with false or elevated floors, they would preserve as much corn as would pay the expence of their erection, in the short space of one year, upon a moderate-sized farm, and be the means of saving to the country some hundred thousand quarters annually. If the barns were constructed with a boarded floor, raised about nine inches from the ground, with holes in the wall to permit a free circulation of air between the ground and the floor, and sufficiently large to admit the ingress and egress of cats, this would not only keep the corn sweet and dry, to any reasonable length of time, by the admission of dry air, but the space would greatly assist in cutting off the retreat of the rats, when they retire from the corn mow in search of water; and these vermin, which are so troublesome and injurious to a farm-yard, would be nearly annihilated.

The earth floors of barns, and the foundation of stone walls, are the finest nursery for vermin that the head of man could devise; for, as the corn is removed, they escape into their burrows as a place of security; the breaking up of which, in many barns, would be fatal to the building, or the floors would require to be new laid. These objects being the first consideration in the mind of the farmer, the vermin are left to increase their number, by such time as the barn is replenished. The waste they occasion, by the corn and seeds they destroy, is incalculable, besides the injury they do to the buildings. It is worthy the most serious attention of the public to use every means to prevent their

increase and depredations, by breaking up their retreats, and giving grimalkin, their mortal enemy, an opportunity to surround them, which can be most effectually done at a trifling expence, by laying boards at the bottom of the mows, about nine inches from the ground, as I have before observed. This may be done without beams or rafters, if the barns are ever so large.

Every farmer who would have the spirit to adopt this most certain mode of preservation, himself most amply rewa if this method were unive sued, I am fully persuade save a million in corn eve

At some future time I bably transmit to you a bay floor, constructed on economical principle.

I am, sir,

Your's and the public's

An Ec

Plate 28.—BRITISH SPORTS.

THE WILD DUCK.

The wild duck, or mallard, approaches, as nearly as possible, in figure, to the tame species, except that habits of domestication have deprived the latter of the sprightly look and shape, by which the former is distinguished, and have substituted a more dull and less elegant form and appearance in their stead. Another circumstance, deserving of remark, is, that, in the wild state, ducks pair and are monogamous, but become polygamous when tame.

The general colour of the wild duck is cinereous: the bill is straight, of a greenish yellow, the head and neck of a glossy green, the collar white, the scapulars of the same colour, with waved brown lines, the back brown, the vent black green, the breast chesnut, the belly grey, the wing-spot violet green, edged above with a black and white line, the two middle tail feathers dark green, and recurved in the male. The female is of a reddish brown, spotted with black. The most obvious distinction between the wild duck and tame, consists in the colour of the feet, those of the former being yellow, and o ter, black. The length of is about twenty-three inche usually weighs about tw and a half.

The wild duck inhabits Asia, and America; like the tribe, it quits the no end of autumn, in vast which migrate southward, it is believed, perform sage across the ocean alter the water and in the air. arrival in this country, seen flying in flocks, a rently taking a survey of and marshy wastes, where tend to fix their abode for ter. They pair in the spri the greater number of th retire northward to breed, straggling pairs remain these, as well as preced nists, stay to rear their young become natives, and contin us throughout the year. Th commonly build their nests the water, but sometimes at siderable distance from it; i case, the female will take h to the w ter in her beak, or her legs. Sometimes also

...n to lay their eggs in a ..., in the deserted nest of a ...magpie; and an instance is ... of one found at Etching-... Sussex, sitting on nine ... an oak, at the height of ...ive feet from the ground, ... being supported by small ...d cross-wise.

...hooting of wild ducks af-...uring the season, abundant ... to the sportsman, who is ...nied by the water-dog, a ... differing considerably from ...iel, whose perseverance in ...ting obstacles to reach and ... the birds when shot, are ...nishing. From the timi-...ural to wild water-fowl, this ...quires more silence and pre-... than any other.

...me parts of England, where ...cks abound, the taking of ...ds is a business by which ...ople obtain a subsistence. ... the various methods tried ...purpose, none has succeed-...ell as the decoy. This is ...y made where there is a ...nd, nearly surrounded with ...nd beyond that a marshy ...ultivated country. If the ... water is not thus surround-...es and other accidents are ... frighten the wild fowl from ... haunt, where they mean to ...ring the day-time in secu-...n the north and on the ... there ought to be three or ...tches or pipes, broad towards ...ol, and growing gradually ...er, till they terminate in a ... These ditches are covered ...ets, supported by curved ... fastened on each side, and ...n a tunnel-net: the whole ...s must be carefully con-cealed by a hedge of rushes or reeds running along the margin of the pool, behind which the fowler manages his operations, which would be totally frustrated if the ducks should discover him; he is even obliged to keep on the leeward side of them, lest the effluvia from his body should betray his proximity. He is provided with a number of wild ducks, rendered tame, and trained to the business: these are always fed at the mouth of the pipe, and accustomed to come at a whistle; they are called decoy ducks. As soon as the evening sets in, the wild fowl begin to feed, and the fowler, when he finds a fit opportunity, and sees the decoy covered with ducks, throws hemp-seed, or any other seed that will float upon the water, and whistling to the decoy ducks, easily allures them to their accustomed repast, at the mouth of the pipe. The wild ducks readily follow, and push forward till they discover that the dimensions of the pipe continually decrease, and then begin, too late, to suspect some concealed danger. Their retreat being then prevented by a person who places himself at the entrance, they are obliged to proceed to the end of the funnel, where they are easily secured. It sometimes happens, that the wild ducks are too drowsy and sluggish to pay attention to the enticements of the decoy ducks; in which case a little dog, trained for the purpose, is made use of, to drive them into the snares: but this method is not so certain, or so effectual as the former. The season for catching wild ducks in decoy, is from the latter end of October to February; the taking of them earlier is prohi-

them with an old step-mo- ...o leads them to situations ...ey find food; being first ...oard of a boat, which is des- ... their habitation, and from ...he whole flock, amounting ...or four hundred, go out to ...d return at command. This ...is commonly practised dur- ... nine warmest months of ...r, and especially during the ...vest, when the masters of the ...oats row up and down, ac- ... to the opportunity of pro- ... food, which is found in abundance at ebb-tide, as the rice plantations are overflowed at high water. It is curious to observe how these birds obey their masters; for some thousands belonging to different boats will feed at large on the same spot, and, on a given signal, will follow their leader to their respective boats without a single stranger being found among them. This practice appears also to be common in other parts of the East; for we are informed, that no less than forty thousand such boats are supposed to ply on the river Tigris alone.

INTELLIGENCE, LITERARY, SCIENTIFIC, &c.

Bowyer, of Pall-Mall, will, ...ew days, publish a splendid ...on the abolition of the slave- ... consisting of original poems ...n by Montgomery, Grahame, ...thers, expressly for the occa- ...nd embellished with engrav- ...om pictures by Smirke, and ...the portraits of Mr. Wilber- ... Mr. Clarkson, and Mr. Gran- ...harpe.

...geometrical, historical, and ...cal *Chart of the Reign of ...ge III.* is announced by Mr. ...iam Ticken.

...gentleman of Bristol is printing ...*lection of Poems*, from the Hes- ...les of Robert Herrick; in one ...ne, with an engraving of the ...r.

...*Selection* from the works of ...ge Wither is also printing at ...tol. It will consist of pieces ...n his Juvenilia; his first and ...ond Remembrances; the Hymns ...Songs of the Church; and a ...uscript copy of his Version of ...Psalms, which it is believed ...ever printed, though he had a patent granted for them by King James.

The complete works of Gawin Douglas, bishop of Dunkeld, now for the first time collected, with historical and critical dissertations on his life and writings, notes, and a glossary, by Lord Glenbervie, will soon appear in four octavo volumes.

The genealogy of the Earls of Sutherland, from the origin of that house to the year 1630, with the history of the northern parts of Scotland during that period, by Sir Robert Gordon, and continued to 1651, by Gilbert Gordon, is in the press. The whole has been carefully transcribed, by permission of the Marchioness of Stafford, from the original manuscript preserved at Dunrobin Castle, and will form a handsome folio volume.

Mr. James Johnson, of Lancaster, is preparing for publication, in a quarto volume, the *History and Antiquities of the Hundred of Lonsdale South*, including the stations of Lancaster and Overboro'.

The second volume of Manning's

bited by act of parliament, which forbids it from June 1st to October 1st, under the penalty of five shillings for each bird.

In Lincolnshire, which contains a greater abundance of wild ducks than any other county of England, decoys are let at a considerable yearly rent, and by these the London markets are principally supplied with this delicate fowl. Upwards of 30,000 ducks, widgeon, and teal, have been sent up, in one season, from only ten decoys, in the neighbourhood of Wainfleet.

It was formerly customary in the fens to have an annual *driving*, as it was termed, of the young ducks, before they took wing. A great number of people having assembled, beat a vast tract, and forced the birds into a net fixed at the spot where the sport was to terminate. One hundred and fifty dozen have, in this manner, been taken at once; but the practice being judged detrimental, was suppressed by the legislature.

The Chinese practise a method of taking wild ducks still more ingenious than that which has just been described. As soon as the fowler sees a number of ducks settled on a piece of shallow water, he sends among them a number of gourds, which resemble our pumpkins.—These having the inside scooped out, easily swim, and sometimes twenty or thirty are seen floating on one pool. The ducks are at first fearful of approaching them; but their timidity by degrees wears off, they become familiarized to the sight, gather about them, and rub their bills against them in sportive playfulness. When the fowler perceives them perfectly fearless of the gourds,

he hollows out one large
cover his head, makes h
to see and breathe through,
puts it on like a cap. Acc
this manner, he wades sl
the water, stooping or
where it is shallow, and alw
ing care that nothing but
shall appear above water.
moves unperceived into the
the unsuspecting birds, whic
ing been already accustomed
sight of the gourds, appreh
danger. He commences his
tions by seizing a duck by th
and instantly drawing it und
water before it has time to c
or alarm the rest. Fastenin
his girdle, he approaches a
which he serves in the same m
and thus proceeds till he has o
ed a sufficient load, when he s
moves off again. This stra
the Chinese fowlers practise
such dexterity by keeping the
dies constantly concealed
water, that they never alar
flock, and the ducks, ignor
what is passing, neither susp
unseen danger, nor notice t
stantaneous disappearance of
companions.

It may not be uninteresti
remark another practice of the
nese, in respect to this speci
bird. Most of the ducks rear
China are hatched by artificial
The eggs being laid on box
sand, are placed on a brick h
to which a proper degree of
communicated during the tim
quiste for hatching. The duckl
are fed with cray-fish and c
boiled and cut small, and aftery
mixed with boiled rice. In a
a fortnight they are able to shi
themselves. The proprietor

ring the superior advantages would result from the disco- some method of providing y against fires within doors, ves that this desirable end in a great measure be an- by the introduction of iron ses. Common ones, he thinks, be afforded as cheap as of nd of wood; or, where orna- s required, they might be quite as elegant and hand- s those of the most costly ma- He also suggests the form- the beams and rafters, which be cast hollow, of the same by which means, fire could easily communicated from m to another.

Stewart has discovered a re- which experience has proved a substitute for the Peruvian n the cases in which that me- has hitherto been admini- He deems it also efficacious butic cases; so that those ent disorders, the ague, with comitants, and the scurvy, s malignant affections, may t is hoped, be counteracted emedy, the basis of which is nt in our own country, and may be administered at one- part of the cost of the bark, luding that of the wine, with hat medicine should be com- an expence that has pre- many of the middling classes eceiving benefit from it, and most totally debarred the lower ts use. The importance of scovery must be obvious, when onsidered that the amount of rk annually imported is about 000, of which, to the value 00,000, is purchased by go- t for the use of the army and navy; the remainder being consumed in the nation, or exported to the Continent.

The Grand Jubilee Medallion, struck in honour of the fiftieth anniversary of his Majesty's accession to the throne, which is just published by Mr. Bisset, displays the same excellence by which the preceding works of this ingenious and public-spirited artist are distinguished. We have no doubt that the resemblance of the portrait, the remarkable event which it is designed to commemorate, and the elegance, taste, and merit of the general execution, will obtain an extensive patronage for this performance.—On the obverse is a bust of his majesty, with the following legend: *King George III. ascended the British Throne Oct. 25th*, 1760. *National Jubilee Oct.* 25, 1809.—On the reverse, the guardian genius of Britain, represented as Fame, seated in the clouds, and triumphing over mortality, displays, with exulting gratitude, a centenary circle, one half of which expresses the duration of her monarch's reign, from his accession to the present period, in the words—1760. *King George III. reigns*, 1809; whilst the favouring rays of heaven illumine her happy countenance, and shed a glory on the throne, her pride and care. At her feet is the inscription, *Long live the King!*

The ladies' medal, prepared by Mr. Bisset for the same occasion, is entitled to equal commendation. It exhibits, on the obverse, the portraits of the king and queen, with the inscription, *Georgius III. et Charlotte, Rex et Regina*, MDCCCIX.—On the reverse is the following: *Grand National Jubilee, celebrated*

History of Surrey will be published in a few days.

Mr. Robert Clutterbuck is engaged in collecting and arranging materials for a *History of Hertfordshire*, taking Chauncey for his guide.

The Rev. H. Baber, of the British Museum, will soon publish, in a quarto volume, an edition of *Wickliffe's Version of the New Testament*, with the life of that celebrated reformer; and an *Essay on the Anglo-Saxon and English Translations of the Scriptures, previous to the fifteenth Century.*

The Rev. W. Ward, of Diss, has in the press, the first volume of the *Fulfilment of the Revelations*, or *Prophetic History of the Declension and Restoration of the Christian Church.*

The Rev. James Parsons has undertaken to publish the remaining *Collections of the Septuagint*, prepared by the late Dr. Holmes.

Mr. Macfarlane has in the press, a *Report of the Agriculture of Siberia*, in one octavo volume, with plates.

Mr. Marshall will shortly publish a *Review of the Reports to the Board of Agriculture*, from the western department of England.

A new *Gardener's Calendar*, or *Monthly Directory of Operations in every Branch of Horticulture*, by Mr. Walter Nicol, will speedily make its appearance in an octavo volume.

Onesimus is preparing for publication, the second volume of the *Pulpit*, or a *Biographical and Literary Account of Popular Preachers*; interspersed with occasional clerical criticism. The same writer has also announced a new monthly publi[illegible] be entitled the *Watchman*, or *Theologic*[illegible] *spector*; to commence on th[illegible] November.

Mr. Cromek (the propri[illegible] the cabinet picture repre[illegible] *The Canterbury Pilgrimag*[illegible] shortly publish a whole-leng[illegible] torical portrait of Mr. *Walte*[illegible] from the admired picture [illegible] by Raeburn, for Mr. Consta[illegible] Edinburgh, which appeared[illegible] last exhibition of Scottish pai[illegible] The print will be 20 inches[illegible]

Mr. G. Landi has issued [illegible] sals for publishing, by su[illegible] tion, a *Set of Prints*, of [illegible] of architecture for houses an[illegible] ings of every description, [illegible] decorations for apartmen[illegible] likewise every thing relatin[illegible] niture, in the Chinese, E[illegible] Etruscan, Attic, Roman, [illegible] and other styles. The wor[illegible] be published in monthly part[illegible] containing six prints, 12 in[illegible] 9; to begin on the 1st of [illegible] next.

Mr. R. Hatt proposes to p[illegible] by subscription, in one v[illegible] small octavo, *Poems by* [illegible] *Boy*, on various interestin[illegible] jects; together with sonnet[illegible] epigrams, &c.

In the course of this mon[illegible] be published, a *Catalogue ra*[illegible] of the City Circulating L[illegible] King-street, Cheapside, wit[illegible] dex, upon a plan entirely n[illegible]

In a former number of th[illegible] *pository*, we noticed the for[illegible] of the *Cattle Life Insuranc*[illegible] *pany*. The proposals of ins[illegible] being published, the proprie[illegible] cattle will doubtless avail[illegible] selves of the advantages to[illegible] rived from an institution wh[illegible] our best wishes for its succe[illegible]

Mr. B. [illegible]

ns of 127 beautiful, and for
iost part, new vegetables of
a and Siberia, on one hundred
plates, and forms an indispen-
supplement, or third volume,
e *Flora Rossica*. The draw-
vere executed, under Pallas's
ion, by M. Geisler, the faith-
mpanion of his travels, and
escriptions are from the mas-
pen of the former.

literary society, entitled the
, has been founded at Corfu,
incipal of the so-called Seven
ls recently ceded by Russia to
e. It has already proposed
e of 600 francs for the best
e on the statistics of these
s. The president of the senate
se islands has also offered a
of the like value, for the best
to the following question:
lo the inhabitants of the Ionian
, though not deficient in ta-
occupy themselves only with
us and unimportant objects?
y what means may their ge-
and attention be drawn to
of higher consequence?

Chaldni, the inventor of the
cylinder, has received, from
peror of France, after per-
g before him on that instru-
a gratuity of 6000 francs.

Rev. Mr. Beresford, the trans-
f several collections of Ger-
etry into English, who went,
ears since, from Berlin to
as professor, has lately been
ted preacher at Moscow.

Langsdorf, member of the
n Imperial Academy of Sci-
is accompanying a caravan
ng from Orenburg to Bucha-
quality of physician and sur-
and is provided with all the
f making observations in natural philosophy and history, during the journey.

On the visit of the Russian and French emperors at Erfurt, Messrs. von Göthe and Wieland, with whom both monarchs had several conversations, were honoured with the Russian order of St. Anne, and the cross of the Legion of Honour.

By a decree published at Milan, the three academies of arts, at Milan, Bologna, and Venice, are allowed to send four pupils, possessing the requisite preliminary attainments and decided talents for the arts, as pupils to Rome, for improvement in painting, sculpture, and architecture; each of whom is to receive, for three years, an allowance of 5000 liras.

REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Voyages and Travels to India, Ceylon, the Red Sea, Abyssinia, and Egypt, in the years 1802, 3, 4, 5, & 6. By the Right Hon. George Viscount Valentia. 3 vols. royal 4to. £9 9.

As seldom as the public is favoured with the result of the peregrinations of British noblemen, so rarely do we meet with a work that can sustain a comparison, in point of splendour, with these magnificent volumes. They contain, as the reader will perceive from the title, the fruits of the author's observations and researches, during a period of four years, in the British possessions in the East, and in the Red Sea, which was more particularly the object of his lordship's expedition. We regret our inability to give, within our circumscribed limits, a satisfactory epitome of the traveller's proceedings; and still more, the high

Oct. 25, A. D. 1809, in Commemoration of the Accession of his Majesty King George the Third to the Throne of the Imperial Realms of Great Britain and Ireland, Oct. 25, 1760.

M. Abramson, of Berlin, has executed a medal, allusive both to the return of their Prussian majesties from St. Petersburg, and also to their expected arrival in their own capital. The idea was furnished by the privy-counsellor, Wolf. It has received the approbation of the royal pair, on account of the admirable execution and the resemblance of the portraits. On one side, the heads of the king and queen are represented in the same manner as those upon ancient coins; on the reverse, is seen the altar of the country, upon which a sacrifice is offered to *Fortuna redux*, who holds the helm in her right hand, and a cornucopia in her left. The design of this medal is explained by the inscriptions, which are as follow: *Fortunæ reduci desideratissimorum Frederici Gulielmi III. et Lovisæ.* On the exergue, are the words, *Vota soluta* cIↃIↃcccvIIII.

The Jablonowski society at Leipzig has proposed the following prize questions for the year 1810:—In history—the origin of cities, and civil economy in Poland. In mathematics—to analyze the various theories on which, according to Leibnitz, Newton, d'Alembert, la Grange, l'Huilier, and others, the infinitesimal calculus depends, and to determine which of them deserves the preference. In natural philosophy--a comparative consideration of the grounds for and against the admission of peculiar substances in [illegible] city, and mag-

Dr. Michael Friedländer, [illegible] ris, has presented to the G[illegible] sium of Berlin, a cabinet of [illegible] rals, containing upwards o[illegible] specimens.

Several German artists ha[illegible] late turned their attention t[illegible] art of painting on glass. Pro[illegible] Frick, of Berlin, has made [illegible] improvements in the burning o[illegible] tures in glass, and has rec[illegible] finished a beautiful, painted wi[illegible] for the Catholic church in that [illegible] M. Bühler, of Urach, in Wi[illegible] berg, also burns colours in gl[illegible] exquisitely, that his works a[illegible] to be distinguished from the [illegible] the ancients.

The Prince of Colloredo [illegible] field has caused the collecti[illegible] paintings by the most eminen[illegible] lian masters, left him by his [illegible] to be arranged in his pal[illegible] Prague; and directed that, [illegible] the gallery, a convenient apa[illegible] should be prepared for such [illegible] as wish to copy any of the pi[illegible] or prints.

The new edition of Wi[illegible] mann's works, commenced b[illegible] late professor Fernow, of We[illegible] will be continued by professo[illegible] er, of the same place. A[illegible] smaller pieces, originally wri[illegible] German, together with M. Fe[illegible] observations and additions, o[illegible] the two first volumes, which [illegible] nate with the essay on Al[illegible] The succeeding volumes wi[illegible] sequently comprehend Wi[illegible] mann's grand work, the Hist[illegible] the Arts, and a translation [illegible] *Discorso preliminare* to the [illegible] *menti antichi inediti.*

M. Geisler, the engraver, of [illegible] zig, is engaged upon a new [illegible] cal work by the celebrated [illegible]

depth and solidity of the ef-
s of the muse in her elevated
; they are the few wild notes
e simple shepherd, and do
ven affect to imitate the rich ca-
of the scientific musician."
reader who bears in mind this
ation, will be disappointed
the contents of this volume;
fastidious indeed must be that
, which, amid such variety,
ot find something to be pleased

t though we have little to ob-
to in respect to the author's
r, the manner in which he has
ht it before the public, ought
pass without some animad-
on. At a time when the price
oks has reached an unprece-
d height, such extravagant
y of printing, as is here dis-
l, might have been spared,
e book, with a very little con-
ce, have been afforded at half
sent price.

on Agricultural Subjects, and the best Means of improving Condition of the labouring sses. By J. C. Curwen, Esq. P. Second edition. J. John- St. Paul's Churchyard, and Crosby.

reater service to his country
n could render, than has been
rmed by the author of the
before us. He has treated of
ost important interests of so-
ith a judgment and clearness
ldom have met with. His
icent plan of making agricul-
experiments on a large scale,
ains he has taken to record
and this for the sake of the
alone, entitle him to the
gratitude of Englishmen.
ervations on "supplying milk for the poor," that necessary and most salubrious aliment for young children, form a considerable part of the work; and incontestibly prove, that the system recommended, if pursued, would add millions to our population. With no less success does the author notice every subject connected with the economy of a farm, demonstrating his principles by rigid calculation. The clearing of land, the times of sowing, the properties of manures, the effect of tythes, with every other appendage of husbandry, are treated in a scientific and masterly manner. Not unused ourselves to the labours of the field, we venture to pronounce these "*Hints*," modestly so called, admirable for the philanthropy which pervades them, as well as for the consummate knowledge they contain; and therefore we strongly recommend their perusal to every gentleman engaged in agricultural pursuits.

Justice and Generosity, against Malice, Ignorance, and Poverty. By Attalus. 1s.

A warm defence of the new prices demanded at Covent-Garden Theatre. We are anxiously looking for a reconciliation between the proprietors and their opponents, and therefore shall not enter into the subject of accusations, which only tend to inflame the mind; and, for the same reason, we recommend that all further publications of this nature should be abstained from.

Solomon: *a sacred Drama. Translated from the German of* Klopstock, *by Robert Huish.* London, Hatchard and Sherwood, Neely and Jones. 1809. 8s.

Mr. Huish deserves the thanks of a respectable clas

which we fear will place it beyond the reach of the greater number of readers, and thus prevent many from gratifying their curiosity by the perusal.

Were we disposed to exercise the critical office with rigour, we might alledge that, in many passages of this book, Lord Valentia has shewn himself rather too vain of his rank; that considering the opportunities which he possessed, the information he affords, is, in various instances, but meager; that the method of travelling by night, which he pursued, was not calculated to enlarge his stock of observations; and that too much space is occupied by trivial and unimportant details. These slight defects, however, we cheerfully overlook, when we consider the particular object which his lordship had in view in these travels. This was nothing less than to open a commercial communication between Great Britain and the interior of the African continent, through the channel of the Red Sea and the empire of Abyssinia, and to seek a situation adapted to the formation of a settlement, to promote that purpose. The particulars relative to the latter country and its inhabitants, chiefly collected by Mr. Salt, who accompanied his lordship in the capacities of secretary and draftsman, and the numerous corrections of the inaccuracies and misrepresentations of Bruce, render this portion of the work particularly instructive and entertaining. Though we are informed that the patriotic plan of the author, to establish an intercourse with Abyssinia, has been rejected by the East India Company as chimerical, yet we ... efit will ultimately accrue to the country fro... visit; for his majesty has, it s... sent back Mr. Salt with lette... presents to the Abyssinian mon... In the present restricted state ... commerce with the extensive re... under the controul of France, i... tainly behoves us to seize ever... portunity of gaining new allie... seeking new markets. The a... ments adduced by Lord Valenti... favour of the policy of concili... the people of Abyssinia, are... tainly very plausible, and app... be worthy of serious consider...

Upon the whole, we must c... that we consider this as one ... most important works of its ... that has been for some time su... ted to the public. The inte... the narrative would, of itself... sufficient recommendation; ... not enhanced by the numero... elegant engravings from the sp... and we have no doubt faithf... signs of Mr. Salt. These, ... the charts, amount to sevent... and contribute to render th... formance alike worthy of its... author, and of the nation to ... he belongs.

Poems, by Sir John Carr... 8s. 6d.

The degree of merit posses... Sir John Carr as a travelle... prose-writer, has long been ... ciated by the public; and w... venture to assert, that the ... before us is not calculated to... from his general reputation. ... informed by the author himse... many of the pieces which c... it, "were written in the ga... happy era of boyhood, and ... in subsequent periods of ... life, as a relief from more a... pursuits. They lay no ...

SOLOMON.

hildren's souls, whom I this day have
murder'd,
v them stand in all their loveliness,
he charms of youth and innocence,
carcely knew the cause, their mothers
wept:
) ye guiltless victims to my vice!
ye to death be led, with flow'rs be
strewn?
und your brows the sacrificial wreath?
wretched mother of the eldest born,
hast already pass'd the sentence on me,
h now in heaven will be also pass'd.
ll my friends deceive themselves with
hope;
Nathan hopes.—Chalkol, conceal it not;
thou not the truth conceal'd, to spare
me?
;, I am prepar'd, has God not answer'd?
was it not a sentence full of dread?
it not death? — and, ah! my people's
death?
means that sound, which from the tem-
ple breaks?"

om a notice at the end of this ne, we are happy to find, that more of Klopstock's dramas, ated by Mr. Huish, will be shed in the course of No- er.

MUSICAL REVIEW.

r Italian Arietts, with an Ac- mpaniment for the Piano- forte, composed and dedicated Miss S. Heynell, by C. Mor- llari. Price 5s.

Ve should, we really fear, risk eproach of partiality, were we ive as full a scope to our admi- n of these arietts as their me- in our opinion, entitle them to. e it to say, that among the erous vocal effusions, which of have passed *in review* before we have met with very few h, in point of melody, harmo- feeling, science, and origina- of ideas, can aspire to an equal with these four songs. The ition is rather of a seri- ous cast; an exquisite sensibility displays itself in every thought; Mr. M. seems to have felt what he wrote, and we, it is hoped, feel what he meant. Every idea, more- over, is his exclusive property; in- deed, with such genius and skill as are conspicuous in every part of this little performance, it would be unpardonable to have borrowed from others, what the author could more easily and better supply from his own store. To justify so un- qualified an encomium, as in this instance we deemed ourselves bound to pronounce, we have no other means than to refer our readers to the work itself; for to select beau- ties, when all the parts are alike beautiful, is as difficult in music as in painting and sculpture. It would be no easy task to say what part of the Belvidere Apollo is su- perior to the others. Nor do we wish to give an opinion of prefer- ence in regard to the individual merits of these airs; they approach each other so nearly in excellence, that any predilection under such circumstances, seems rather a mat- ter of taste or fancy than of judg- ment. We hope soon to see more important works from so able a pen.

"*The Farewell," sung by Mr. Bartleman at the vocal and other concerts, with universal applause.* Composed by Robert Cooke. Pr. 1s. 6d.

A smooth little song, of pleasing and correct harmony; but unadorn- ed by any novelty of ideas, or bursts of profound science. One fault we have to find; it is the accentuation of the words *cottage, pleasure, echo'd*, &c.; where the first sylla- bles are dispatched by a semiquaver and the secon

stowing his labours on this sacred drama. The attempt to translate into English any of *Klopstock's* works, is bold; but having compared a great part of the present version with the original, we have no hesitation in saying, that Mr. Huish has proved himself fully equal to the task; nor do we doubt but that the *serious* part of the public will be gratified with his performance, if their taste be not vitiated. Many readers of poetry look after high-sounding words and dazzling *concetti;* but these they must not expect, either in the present or any other of the sacred dramas of Klopstock, who was too deeply read in the Greek and Latin poets, to suffer himself to be carried away by a false taste. His *Messiah* has, indeed, some bold, and perhaps over-strained metaphors; but, let it be remembered, that he there copied the Hebrew writers, whom he daily read in the original, to his death, more than the profane poets; and that he therefore thought himself justified in those loftier flights of fancy, for which the East is so remarkable. We ought to observe, in general, that to relish any production of Klopstock's, especially his *Messiah*, the reader must be as ardent a votary of holy writ, and as completely master of its sublime beauties, as the pious and learned Klopstock was himself. His admirers are not, and cannot be, the many; but we have generally found that those who once liked any of his works, soon became *enthusiastic* lovers of his muse. His poetical merits, however, are of a higher cast. The *profanum vulgus* of his countrymen speak, indeed, highly of him, but scarcely ever [illegible] is works; while German poets, who are ver[y] [nu]merous, adore him, with sc[arcely] any exception. Of all his [writ]ings, his *Odes* are most gen[erally] read, admired, and studied; [and] we believe no one, with but a [com]petent knowledge of the Ge[rman] language, will deny that they [pos]sess transcendent merit. Thus [much] is certain, that Klopstock's f[ame,] high as it was, is still increa[sing] on the Continent; a fact whic[h is] fully proved by two uncomm[only] splendid editions of his works, [pub]lished, within these few years, [by] Göschen, at Leipzig. We [have] read somewhere, that that m[an] whose crimes and abominations [are] the scourge of our times, but [who] cannot be denied to possess [great] strength of mind, highly ad[mired] Klopstock's *Death of Abel*, [which] was frequently read to him wh[ile in] Egypt.

To return to Mr. Huish.—[We] are sure he will not be refuse[d the] praise at once of a faithful and a[n ele]gant translator. But, while we [own] to have perused his translation [with] pleasure, and while we doubt n[ot, but] anticipate, that many judicious r[ead]ers will sympathize with us, we [cau]tion him not to be too sanguine [with] respect to the *majority* of his r[ead]ers. The sacred writings ar[e] revered in this happy island [by a] considerable proportion of w[ise] and polite individuals: it i[s to] these that he is to look for th[e reward] of his exertions.

To select from a drama an [de]tached passage, for the purp[ose of] displaying the translator's ma[nner,] is somewhat difficult; but th[e fol]lowing speech, taken from the [last] scene of the fifth act, p. 231, [may] be separated, without requiri[ng]

ble has a good effect: of this seems to have been so fully nced, that in the succeeding rale he has not scrupled to re- the conclusion of the vivace. rob one's self, however, is no me in music; the pastorale, in ery other respect, is commend- ble.

A Selection of Sacred Music from the works of the most eminent composers of Germany and Italy; the vocal parts in score, the instrumental adapted to the piano-forte. By C. J. Latrobe. No. 24. Price 3s. 6d.

We purposely avail ourselves of recent publication of the 24th nber of this valuable and classic k, to bring it before such of our ers as may not have had an ortunity to become acquainted n its merits. The present num- concludes the second volume, ich in no respect is inferior to first. Great praise is due to r. L. for his laudable endeavours ender the beauties of foreign sa- l music more generally known is country; and, in our opi- , he has displayed as much taste and discernment in the selection, as skill in the adaptation of the various pieces incorporated in his publication. The names of the Haydns, of Mozart, Winter, Pergolesi, Bach, Graun, Hasse, Naumann, Sarti, Boccherini, and other first-rate composers, will be found with pleasure in this collection; which cannot but be of the greatest utility to the theoretical student, must afford infinite entertainment to the amateur, and will probably prove a treasure, the value of which is likely to be augmented by time. A short historical account of every author is added to the preface to each volume; and, with the exception of some errors of the press, which we perceived with regret, the typographical part of the work is well executed. The accompaniment of the piano-forte has likewise our warmest approbation; every essential part of the different instruments has been preserved and compressed into the two staffs with great ingenuity and judgment, without, at the same time, rendering the execution too difficult.

FASHIONS FOR LADIES.

ATE 30.—MORNING DRESS.

HIGH morning robe of fine ja- ot, or cambric muslin, buttoned n the throat to the feet; a high d collar, edged with lace, and ped in the center with a topaz, ther gem. A Chinese girdle tassel confines the bottom of aist, and is tied in front, so as [illegible] round with a correspondent border. Silver filigree bracelets, with topaz studs. A matron mob, or cap of point lace, ornamented with shaded yellow, or lemon-coloured ribbon. Gloves and slippers of lemon-coloured kid.—Infant's robe, of yellow muslin, over a fine soft cambric skirt.

PLATE [illegible]

ed note of the value of three semiquavers: this not only sounds harshly, but even the common pronunciation of those words surely does not rest three times as long on the second syllable as it does on the first; it is a fashion of the old school, which we have before now made an attempt to explode.

Quartett from the Epicedium on Mozart, as performed with great applause at Mr. Yaniewicz's concert; the translation (from the German), and the music adapted by S. Webbe, jun. Price 1s. 6d.

Whoever be the author of this glee (for if we understand the title rightly, Mr. Webbe only claims the merit of its adaptation), it is worthy of the great composer in whose honour and commemoration it was performed. The melody is simple, but solemn, and the chords are full and harmonious; although, on so great an occasion, a larger portion of chromatic science would, we conceive, have been in its place, and produced a heightened effect. One chord, however, (*p.* 1, bar 3, last note, at the word "*of*,") we could wish to have been avoided: we allude to the *A in the tenor*, which, with the G in the alto, C in the treble, and E in the bass, produces a dissonance repugnant to the ear. Had the said A in the tenor been a mere passing note, we should not have objected to it; but, as it appertains to a distinct word in the text, and is supported by every voice throughout the whole score, we think it produces a harsh effect, ... different harmoniza... been steered

duced the admired air, ... dolce Concento," with var... Composed by T. Latour, p... to H.R.H. the Prince of W... Price 3s.

Mr. L. appears to be peculi... partial to Mozart's air, "*Oh do... Concento*" ("*Away with mela... choly*,") this being the second s... of variations on that theme, present... ed by him to the musical world (See Musical Review in No. IX.)- The character of the present pub... lication is that of light and eas... music. After an introductory an... dantino of a few lines, the vari... tions commence, which are we... calculated to amuse incipient pe... formers. The third variation i... minor is elegant; and the si... changing the subject into a ma... possesses a spirited neatness.

Two Sonatas for the Piano-Fo... composed, and respectfully de... cated to Mrs. Beaumont, by ... Haigh. Pp. 41. Price 6s.

Both these sonatas are pleas... and respectable: their style is e... and tasteful; but the andante o... first in A minor, is too much in... manner of the old school. We ... better the subject of the ron... The second sonata begins wit... lento cantabile, the latter pa... the first bar of which, if free ... typographical error, contain... discord of doubtful correctne... otherwise, the movement is v... creditable to the author's talents... the vivace which follows, too m... uniformity prevails, partly per... arising from the incessant u... triplet... ghout the move...

MORNING WALKING DRESS.

high collar, interjoined and trimmed with lace; the tunic finished at the bottom with a border of fret-work. A jubilee cloak of bright amber velvet, or shaded gold-coloured sarsnet, trimmed entirely round with swansdown, and confined at the center of the throat with a rich cord and tassels of blended silk and gold. The cottager's hat, of imperial-coloured straw, tied simply under the chin with a white ribbon. Parasol, gloves, and shoes, of correspondent shades with the hat.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS ON FEMALE DRESS.

The observations for the present month will be devoted to the form of dress; and here I shall endeavour to point out to my fair readers, the same grand and leading principle for which I so strenuously contended in the essays on colour and complexion, namely, that dress should be regulated by character, rather than by fashion.

The common classifications of form are familiar to every one, and the terms, round, full, long, thin, &c. as applied to faces; and short, tall, slender, *embonpoint*, as applied to figure, convey to the mind of the hearer the idea of a class, the individuals of which are infinitely varied. To general distinctions only can any observations of mine apply; all besides must be left to the taste of the individual.

Unfortunately, as it happens in the case of complexion, where the brunette is ever sighing for a fair skin, so with regard to figure, the short wish to be tall, the large to be slender, and the slender sigh in vain for *embonpoint*. Now I would wish to convince my fair readers, that these desires are as absurd as they are hopeless; I would persuade them, that the endeavour to appear what we are not, is as erroneous in dress as in morals, and that it as invariably fails in its object; no one is ever deceived by it. Setting aside, then, the obvious error of elderly ladies dressing as though they were in the bloom of youth and beauty, there are other combinations which, though not so generally remarked, are equally incongruous, and equally offensive to the eye of taste. The imperial purple and the flowing robe accord as ill with the "nose cocked in air," as angular forms, ribbons, and other petty matters of dress, with the grand lines and majestic symmetry of the tragedy queen. Let harmony be our guide, and all will be right. Unerring nature distributes to all some distinct beauty, some interesting peculiarity, some characteristic charm. Let it be our business, then, to call forth and improve these latent graces; and let the lusty, instead of binding herself with tightening ligatures, to produce a slim appearance, or the slim, attempting to swaddle and swell herself into *embonpoint*, adopt a dress, which, from its analogy to the form of the wearer, shall improve what is beautiful, and hide what is defective. Let the Grecian face and figure be clothed with the utmost simplicity; let the large, the majestic, the Juno-like form, on the contrary, be vested in full and flowing robes of satin or velvet, with ample train and swelling folds; and let the small-featured, sparkling, vivacious countenance, with the small bewitching figure, select, for its characteristic covering, forms more angular, and contrasts more abrupt.

This idea of harmony may be pursued through all the infinitely varied shades of character, and will furnish matter for the future observations of

Arbiter Elegantiarum.

FIFTH LETTER FROM A YOUNG LADY AT BRIGHTON, TO HER SISTER IN THE COUNTRY.

Brighton, Oct. 1809.

AFTER a migration of one fortnight, on a visit to a very pleasant family in this neighbourhood, behold me, dear Constance, again transported to this place, which is more than ever the center of fashionable attraction. The balls and private parties, the public walks and libraries, are thronged with all that is elegant in style, fashionable in construction, and attractive in effect. More families of rank have arrived within this last week, but I assure you, that neither personal beauty nor elegance is confined to this order; nature is not a niggard in her bounty, or partial in her gifts; and the Steyne exhibits a diversity, dazzling to the eye, and dangerous to the heart; for if you are enslaved by the beauty of to-day, you are at once released, and new fettered by the graces of to-morrow. And as to personal adornment, it is in vain that Lady Mary's purse, or my invention, are exercised to obtain a distinguishing notoriety. To exhibit a *costume* entirely novel, you must design on your pillow in the morning, execute at noon, start fresh on the sight in the evening, and make your exit with *éclat* at night.—Three days since, Lady A— M— and the Honourable Miss Babbington appeared in morning robes of a singular and attractive construction: they darted from the beach to their equipage, in Chinese coats of fine Angola cloth, the colour sea-green. They were lined with bright amber sarsnet, and ornamented with a border to correspond, in shaded *chenille*. They wore hussar tippets of white satin, trimmed with swansdown; half-boots of amber-coloured kid, laced with black; and Chinese hats, composed of adverse flutings of amber velvet and white satin. All eyes followed them till they alighted from their carriage; and the consequence of this novel exhibition was, that, the Sunday following, several diverting and grotesque imitations were displayed by the Steyne pedestrians. My friend Lady Mary has happily a vast originality of invention, and great chasteness of design. Her style is ever rather simple than splendid: for she observes, that most women obscure their charms by a redundance of ornament; whereas the great art consists in selecting with judgment and delicacy, adapting with appropriate discrimination, and combining with effect.

You ask me, my love, to advise you in your choice of an out-door habit for the winter. Now, although your request is a little premature, yet am I at no loss to comply with your solicitation; for the versatile character of the season has impelled the early introduction of many elegant articles, calculated to resist the attacks of the frigid god. Variety is, nevertheless, more than ever the order of the day:

mode of acquiring a knowledge of the actual state of affairs in Spain, than by comparing the accounts of the enemy with those official statements which have been published in this country. As to the battle of Talavera, the French official account, published at Madrid, leaves no doubt that the victory was with the English. It mentions that "King Joseph was awakened in the night following the battle, by General Sebastiani, who had retired on the reserve with the 4th corps, because the 1st corps, conceiving itself turned, had retreated to Cassalegos: it became, therefore, necessary to follow that movement. The retreat was made deliberately, and in good order, and the enemy did not follow." When a whole army retreats immediately after a battle, from the supposition of their being turned by the enemy, there can be no doubt on which side the victory was; and, had it not been for this French official account, we should never have known the panic which pervaded their troops immediately after the battle. The Moniteur, in its angry attacks against Lord Wellington, has not been ashamed to magnify the armies of Soult, Ney, and Mortier, to 70,000 men. It is very possible that they might have been so numerous when they first entered Spain, but it is certain that they were not half that number at Placentia. We know pretty well the force of Soult when he was beaten out of Portugal, with a loss of a quarter of his army. We also know the weakness of Ney's division, which was defeated by the Gallicians at the bridge of the Payo, and with which Sir Robert Wilson afterwards maintained a battle for nine hours, at the Puerto de Banos. If Soult had really 70,000 men, why are not the French now besieging Elvas? or why have they not long since been masters of Lisbon? The fact is, that the French government has a great interest in exaggerating the amount of their forces, in order to give the idea of their being irresistible, and to deter this country from affording any assistance to Spain. The total disregard which the Moniteur has for truth or probability, when it has any object for mistating, is apparent, from another observation in the same article, respecting the folly of England in taking part in continental wars. It says, "a nation of three millions cannot meet man for man a nation of forty millions." Now, when the writer of the French government blames Lord Wellington for ignorance, in not knowing that Soult had 70,000 troops, what can be said of him, who reckoned the population of the united kingdom at *three* millions, when the last census, for Great Britain alone, gave eleven millions, to which are to be added four or five millions for Ireland. We cannot believe any writer in Europe so ignorant as really to believe that the population of the united kingdom is but three millions; and yet the Moniteur has not been ashamed to state it in that very article in which it attacks Lord Wellington for ignorance, in not knowing the numbers of the French army.

These observations appear to us to be necessary, in order to shew that no credit whatsoever is due to the Moniteur statements of the French force in Spain, and that they ought to make no impression on the minds of the people of this country.

MEDICAL REPORT.

An account of the diseases which have occurred in the reporter's own practice from the 15th of September, to the 15th of October, 1809.

Acute diseases.—Summer fever, 5.... Scarlet fever and sore throat, 3....Small-pox, 4....Acute rheumatism, 2....Peripneumony, 1....Catarrh, 3....Acute diseases of infants, 6.

Chronic diseases.—Cough and difficulty of breathing, 24....Pleurodyne, 9....Pulmonary consumption, 4....Asthenia, 6.... Asthma, 2....Chronic rheumatism, 6.... Enterodynia, 6....Gastrodynia, 4....Lumbago, 3....Cephalæa and vertigo, 7.... Water in the head, 1....Dropsy, 3....Dyspepsia, 5....Colic, 2....Worms, 3....Diarrhœa, 7....Dysentery, 2....Marasmus, 1.... St. Vitus's dance, 1...Hysteria, 1....Mania, 1....Female complaints, 7.

The case of hysteria, enumerated in the preceding list, was attended with some peculiar and unusual phenomena. It occurred in a man, a native of Germany, about forty years of age; who, whilst sitting at dinner, was seized with a violent hysteric paroxysm, and experienced most of the symptoms usual in that complaint: he afterwards became delirious, and remained in this state several days: when he became sensible, the hysterical symptoms recurred; the globus hystericus and borborygmi were particularly distressing. During the time I visited him, he was affected with strong convulsive motions of the pectoral and dorsal muscles, those of the neck and the diaphragm; by which the chest was forcibly elevated, and the air violently expelled from the lungs, so that the act of expiration and of inspiration was effected with a loud noise, somewhat resembling the cry of an enraged animal; it was that kind of sound which is uttered by a patient in the advanced stage of hydrophobia, which has been improperly compared to the barking of a dog.

This unfortunate man's malady had existed several months before I saw him, and was occasioned by sudden apprehensions of being dragged to a prison, and subsequent indignation at unfeeling treatment. He can now scarcely answer any interrogation without being subjected to the painful spasmodic action before described.

This case is the more curious and interesting, because it is generally supposed that females alone are liable to this singular affection. Hence, partial reasoners, and superficial observers, have assigned the uterus as the seat of the disease; have erroneously ascribed the causes of it to turgescence of blood in that organ; and have deduced a false inference, that the disease consequently occurs in plethoric habits. Several writers, however, amongst whom may be cited the respectable names of Highmore, Stahl, and Cullen, have stated, that either sex may be affected with hysterics. The first of these authors, indeed, seems to have confounded it with hypochondriasis, but the two latter have clearly denoted the distinguishing characteristics of each of these affections. In fact, no complaint has a more peculiar and striking concourse of symptoms, than the one we are now considering; and although it possesses some which are common to other complaints, as epilepsy, convulsions, hypochondriasis, &c. it can never be mistaken by any intelligent observer.

The exciting cause of hysteria is not always apparent or to be ascertained. It is frequently occasioned by emotions of the heart and passions of the mind, and may not occur till some time after the impression has been made; but having once been excited in the habit, the fits will often be brought on by the slightest impulses, any sudden noise, the sight of a person when unexpected, certain odours, painful, pleasurable, or distressing emotions, &c. &c. It is also readily communicated from the patient to surrounding

persons, though previously in a good state of health. This arises from the irresistable influence of sympathy, but may be easily subdued by applying some stronger passion to the mind, as fear, shame, &c. Thus we are informed, that when the celebrated Boerhaave was sent for, to subdue an hysterical affection, which had spread through the female ward of a great hospital, and had resisted the skill of the usual medical attendants, he, with great deliberation, ordered the nurse to bring the largest poker in the house, and having, in the presence of his patients, directed it to be made red hot, signified his intention of applying the actual cautery to the first person who should be seized with an hysteric paroxysm. The remedy succeeded.

The cause of females chiefly being attacked with hysterics, would appear to depend upon the delicacy of their organization, the quickness of their perceptions, and their requisite sense of feeling, rather than on any sexual distinction. They are formed by nature of finer materials, and the same power which thus beautifully moulded their frame, also secured its protection and defence in what we ignorantly term a disease. Hysterics, in the first instance, generally proceed from the application of some offensive and irritating cause, which is frequently removed by their occurrence; and what would be derided in a man, because he is strong and capable of self-defence, renders a woman amiable, and secures at once our pity and protection; even the culprit at the bar receives it under such circumstances.

The cure of hysteria frequently depends more on moral, than on physical agents. This indicates the necessity of ascertaining the secret cause of the malady; and where it proceeds from a wounded spirit, offended pride, disappointment, vexation, or other similar causes, every possible means should be adopted to sooth the mind, and restore tranquillity. During the fit, if violent enough to excite alarm, the sudden shock of cold water being dashed over the face and neck, almost instantly recovers the patient. Anodyne, antispasmodic, aperient, and strengthening remedies, according as they are indicated by the consitution of the individual, and the peculiar circumstances of the case, are sometimes requisite to complete the cure.

AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

The dry calm weather, through the greater part of the last month, has been very favourable for the latter harvest and the autumnal seed-time. The wheat has been put into the ground in that state which rarely fails of producing a good crop in the ensuing year. A dry seed-time preserves the corn from injury, either from frost or heavy rains during the winter months; as the interstices of the soil are left more open, from the motion of the implements used in putting in the seed, through which the water percolates most freely, and leaves it in a much warmer state than when it saturates upon the surface, which is mostly the case when land is ploughed wet.

The new wheat rises much better from the flail than was expected, from its exposure to the repeated showers that fell at the time of its collection: its quality is fine, exclusive of being rather cold in the hand: on which account, it will require a mixture of old corn to make it work freely upon the stones.

Barley is a rough sample, where it has not been injured by the wet weather; but that which has been exposed to much rain, is of a very inferior quality.

Oats are very productive, although much have been shed in the field; but from being harvested in rather a damp state, they fill the bushel fast, and will not make good provender till after some sharp frosty weather.

Beans, peas, and vetches, are abund-

ant, and the quality very fine where they have been tolerably well harvested.

Turnips upon the heavy loams are rather a partial crop in some countries; but on the sands and rich light loams, they are much above an average crop.

Potatoes are more than an average crop; and those that were taken up early are free from rand.

The late fine weather has much favoured the depasturing of the large crop of aftermaths; and if it should continue open, will keep the cattle long out of the farm-yard.

Plate 32.—ELLIOTT'S PATENT ECCENTRIC LANDAULET, OR CHARIOT.

In our preceding numbers we have had frequent occasion to hint at the astonishing improvements which have of late years been made in every article of luxury or convenience; and some of the most striking of which, are recorded among the historical facts relative to *European Manners and Customs*, with which we have from time to time presented our readers. It cannot be denied, that, notwithstanding the hardness of the times, which ever have, and ever will be a common subject of complaint, the meanest peasant now enjoys comforts superior to what our monarchs could command a few centuries ago, when humble straw composed the couch of majesty, and the rudest vehicle was a luxury unknown even to queens.

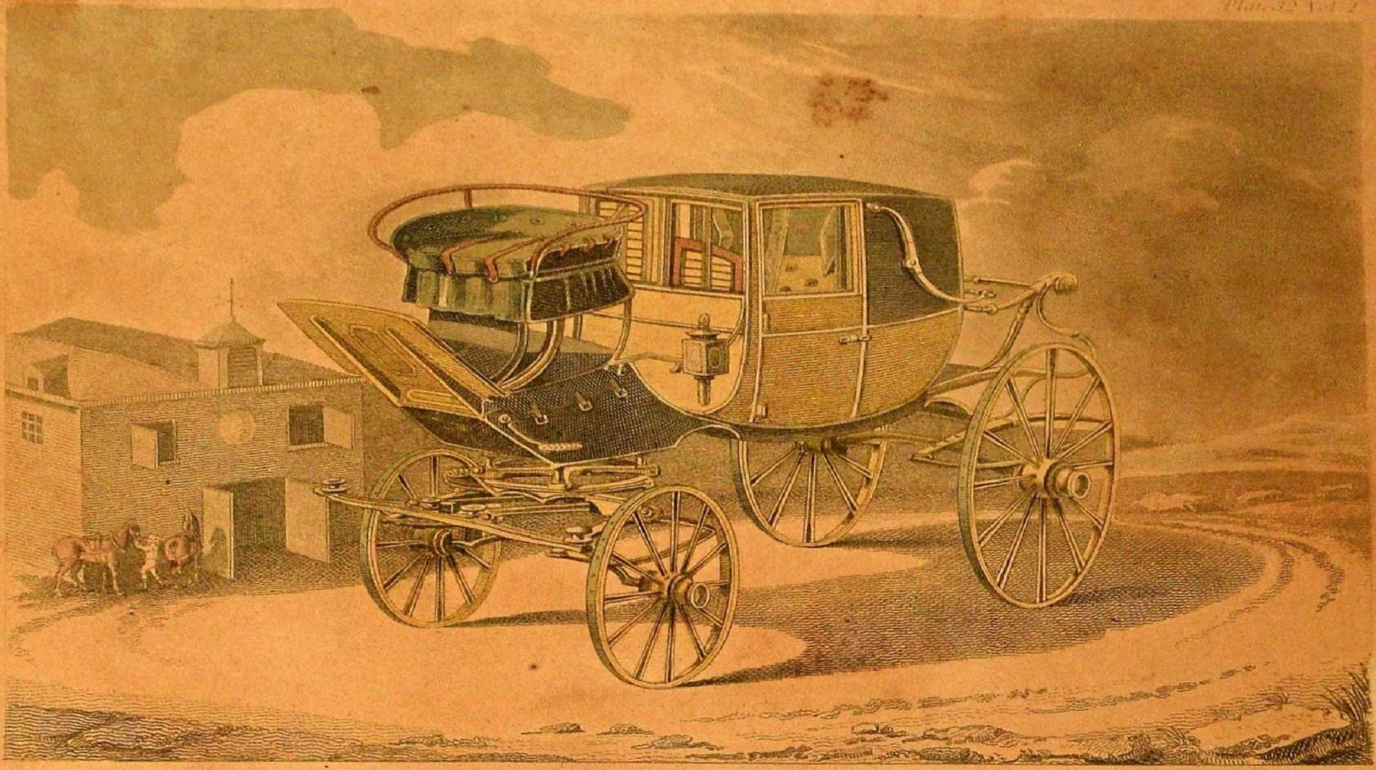
Of the refinements introduced by opulence and ingenuity in the article of carriages, Elliott's patent eccentric landaulet, or chariot, represented in the annexed engraving, affords a striking proof. Though the decoration of carriages has, it is true, for some years, diverted the attention of most coach-makers from any solid improvements, either in regard to lightness, safety, ease, or durability, yet these were advantages which Mr. Elliott had in view in the contrivance of this vehicle. His study was not mere novelty, but real utility. The eccentric landaulet, or chariot, is distinguished by being without perch, wings, axle-tree beds, transom-beds, or plates; so that the weight is much reduced, and the horses are spared considerable toil and labour. It is more compact than carriages can be built upon any other principle, and answers all the purposes of a crane neck, as it will turn in a smaller compass. These vehicles are less liable to overturn than others, as they will lock completely round; and the boot is equally easy, being placed on the same springs with the body.

The numerous advantages derived from this invention, will, we doubt not, secure to the patentees that encouragement which is rarely withheld from what is really useful and meritorious.

Coaches, landaus, phaetons, and any other kind of four-wheel carriages, built on the same principle, may be procured at the coach and harness manufactory of the patentees, Messrs. Elliott and Holbrook, Westminster bridge.

ALLEGORICAL WOOD-CUT, WITH PATTERNS OF BRITISH MANUFACTURE.

No. 1. A fret-work striped muslin, particularly adapted for gowns, robes, and pelisses. This article is confined to no absolute order of *costume*, but is equally adapted to the morning, or half dress; though perhaps it more im[mediately] belongs to the former: yet w[e] have seen the simple French frock, bu[t]toned or laced up the back with biass[e] bosom and short sleeve, formed of th[e]



PATENT CHARIOT.

No. 11 of ACKERMANN'S REPOSITORY of ARTS &c. Pub. Nov. 1st 1809 at 101 Strand LONDON.

material; and with ornaments of variegated gems, it forms, at once, a dress unobtrusively neat and attractive. It is sold by Messrs. Waithman and Everington, No 104, Fleet-street, at 4s. 3d. per yard.

No. 2. The Arabian jubilee silk; the most rich and beautiful article which has ever been introduced in the line of full dress. We may fairly commend the taste and invention of the manufacturer of this most splendid article, which is at once *unique* and elegant. We need say little to our fair correspondents by way of recommending it to their notice; its attraction is sufficiently striking to the eye of taste, and we venture to predict, that it will be a reigning favourite with the superior order of fashionables during the winter. It is sold by Mr. D. Hodges, No. 12, Henrietta-street, Covent-garden.

No. 3. An imperial green shawl print, of the most novel introduction, and which is expected to rank high on the list of winter fashions, as there are considerable quantities preparing at the different manufactories. The pattern is strikingly delicate, and the colours agreeably contrasted; the warm glow of the bright yellow being a *seasonable opposition* to the cooler shade of the yet lively green. For the more humble order of *home costume*, morning wraps, or high gowns, this animated article is particularly adapted; and, we doubt not, will be purchased with avidity by females of taste. This print is also sold by Messrs. Waithman and Everington, No. 104, Fleet-street, at 4s. per yard.

No. 4 is a chintz kerseymere for gentlemen's waistcoats, and displays much appropriate taste and liveliness of invention. There is little need of remark on this article, except to point out the agreeable contrast which waistcoats of this kerseymere, will form to the dark shades of winter coats. It is sold by Messrs. Smith & Co. No. 2, Prince's-street, Leicester-square, price 16s.

Poetry.

SONNET TO HOPE,

Addressed to a Friend in Affliction.

Go, gentle soother of the human breast,
Go to my friend, he needs thy lenient aid:
Ah! go, and be his kind, consoling guest,
Now while disease and pain his frame pervade!
Thou greatest solace in affliction's hour—
Thou friend, when all the world deserts beside;
Now, while storms rage, and make heaven's aspect lour,
Be thou his stay, and, through the gloom, his guide.
O bring him to the port of Ease once more!
Let thy sweet smiles now on his vessel beam:
The storm disperse, the thunder's angry roar;
His bark again glide smoothly through life's stream,
Bring him to Kelvin's flow'ry banks again,
Where health, and joy, and peace, and concord reign!

J. C.

Glasgow.

Written on the Walls of the new Theatre at Covent-garden.

In Drury's ruins, and this fabric, see
The proverb—honesty is policy.

Underneath this Couplet, in another hand:

Thus bricks and stones a clearer moral teach,
Than poets sing, or mystic parsons preach.

HOMO.

EPIGRAMS,

From the Latin, by Dr. W.

To CORNUTUS.

An annual growth the stag's broad antlers know;
Each day—a fine new pair adorns your brow.

"Nature abhors a vacuum!" Bubo said.
Bubo, you're wrong—the vacuum's in your head.

TO A PRUDE.

You, like Penelope, delight
Daily to fast, and weep, and pray;
And, like her too—undo, each night,
The pious labours of the day.

Written under a fine Statue of Ariadne.

By faithless lovers now no longer crost,
I gain a thousand for each one I lost.

TO A BAD POET.

A frigid rhimer, tho' an ardent lover—
The reason readily thou may'st discover:
That Phillis with thy passion is displeas'd;
Thy verse puts out the spark thy love had rais'd.

THE SIGH.

By J. P. Curran, *Esq.*

Oh! give to sorrow, momentary ease,
Thou gentle tell-tale of a pensive breast;
For thou, when cheating hope no more can please,
Thou canst afford, at least, a transient rest.

Oh! then, ambiguous, joyless, softly rise,
Whilst the tear trembles on the pallid cheek;
Severe the Virtue which a *Sigh* denies,
To save the breaking heart, that dares not speak.

MADRIGAL.

TO CYNTHIA.

Ah! wherefore did I daring gaze
Upon the radiance of thy charms?
And vent'ring nearer to their rays,
How dar'd I clasp thee in my arms?

That kiss will give my heart a pain
Which Cynthia's pity will deplore:
Then take, O take, the kiss again,
Or let me take a hundred more!

Dr. Wolcott.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF BANKRUPTCIES AND DIVIDENDS.

BANKRUPTS.

The Solicitors' Names are between Parentheses.

Alcocks J. Nettlebed, Oxford, victualler (Attwood, Ensham

Arton J. Great Driffield, York, grocer (Rosser, Bartlett's buildings.

Bailey J. Longacre, fringe-manufacturer (Naylor, Great Newport street

Ball R. East Brent, Somerset, mercer (Blake, Cook's court, Carey street

Birt J. Leckhampton, Glocester, farmer (Price and Williams, Lincoln's inn

Brewer T. Baldwin's Gardens, Gray's inn lane, tin-plate-worker (Parton, Walbrook

Brown T. Leeds, York, flax-dresser (Exley and Stocker, Furnival's inn

Browne J. and J. Powell, Liverpool, merchants (Blackstock, London

Bryan T. Mincing lane, broker (Owen and Hicks, Bartlett's buildings

Buck G. Cockspur street, tailor (Smith, Charles street, Cavendish square

Chadwick A. Bredbury, Chester, widow (Edge, Temple

Chadwick J. Bredbury, hat-manufacturer (Edge, Temple

Chadwick J. Lower Thames street, victualler (Popkin, Dean street, Soho

Chetham J. Heaton Norris, Manchester, check-manufacturer (Lingard, Heaton Norris

Comfort M. Brighton, carpenter (Fourle and Palmer, Doughty street

Cuming T. Castle court, Birchin lane, merchant (Gregson and Dixon, Angel court, Throgmorton street

Dean D. sen. and jun. and John D. St. John street, cheesemongers (Willet, Annesley, and Son, Finsbury-square

Dowling H. Castle street, Leicester square, linen-draper (Wadeson, Barlow, and Grosvenor, Austin Friars

Drury J. F. Clerkenwell Green, brass-founder (Meredith and Robbins, Lincoln's inn

Favell E. and J. Cambridge, painters (Sandys and Horton, Crane court.

Francis J. Leather lane, leather-seller (Kirkman, Cloak lane

Free W. H. Broad street, Horsleydown, merchant (Kirkham, Shorter's court, Throgmorton street

Fuller J. Lewes, butcher (Turner, Bouverie street

Gale J. New London street, Crutched Friars, merchant (Oakley, Martin's lane, Cannon st.

Godden W. Cranbourn alley, linen-draper Swain, Stevens, and Maples, Old Jewry

Hale H. and H. Hale, Birchin lane, oilmen (Ailiston, Freeman's court, Cornhill

Halliday T. Baildon, York, worsted-spinner (Evans, Hatton Garden

Harrison J. Southwick, Durham, ship-owner (Hartley, Bridge street, Blackfriars

Hewett J. West Bedfont, Middlesex, farmer (Phillipson and Brewer, Staple's inn

Hey M. Cateaton street, warehouseman (Bourdillon and Hewitt, Little Friday street

Hollis R. Reading, grocer (Jenkins, James, and Abbott, New inn

Houson Jas. Doncaster, victualler (Bigg, Hatton Garden

Huson J. Dunstable, Beds, victualler (Hurd, Temple

Keighley W. Castle street East, St. Mary-le-bone, stationer (Dawson and Wratislaw, Warwick street, Golden square

Knowles T. York, shopkeeper (Nettleship, Grocers' hall

Lavender W. Old Cavendish street, japanner (Dawson and Wratislaw, Warwick street, Golden square

Leroux H. J. Canonbury square, Islington, builder (Denton and Barker, Gray's inn

Lewis J. Bristol, brick-maker (Pearson, Temple

Lowe W. Coventry, soap-boiler (Mason, St. Michael's court, Cornhill

Lucas J. P. Birmingham, auctioneer (Frowd, Temple

Malt J. Jermyn street, victualler (Cuppage, Jermyn street

Marson J. Walsall, Stafford, sadlers' ironmonger (Hunt, Surry street, Strand

Mather T. Newcastle upon Tyne, oilman (Edge, Temple

Mather W. Dudley, Worcester, tailor (Turner and Pike, Bloomsbury square

Metcalf J. New London street, Crutched Friars, merchant (Oakley, Martin's lane, Cannon street

Mitchell J. New Sleaford, Lincoln, grocer (Wilson, Greville street

M'Neal N. London, merchant (Nind, Throgmorton street

Mullens W. Cheam, Surry, builder (Fowler, Basing lane

Norris J. Portsmouth, baker (Howard, Portsea

Parker W. Bucknall Iron-works, Stafford, iron-founder (Pritchard, Broseley, Salop

Parkinson G. Bucklersbury, warehouseman (Welch, Nicholas lane

Pass W. Ingram court, Fenchurch street, hardwareman (Mayhew, Symond's inn

Pierce T. Canterbury, brazier (Nethersole and Portal, Essex street, Strand

Pratt W. Bromley, Kent, victualler (Popkin, Dean street, Soho

Prynn A. A. St. Columb, Cornwall, mercer (Hewlett, Roll's buildings

Riley H. Somerhouse, York, cotton-spinner (Hurd, Temple

Roberts R. Liverpool, merchant (Warrand and Wood, Castle court, Budge row

Rogers M. Tooting, Surry, victualler (Bourdillon and Hewitt, Little Friday street

Rouse W. Cheltenham, watch-maker (Vizard and Hutchinson, Lincoln's inn

Scrace J. Widcombe, Somerset, builder, (Franks, Hart street

Seccombe J. yarn-manufacturer, W. Hore and C. Burley, woollen-manufacturers, Grampound, Cornwall, and R. Serle, woollen-manufacturer, St. Stephen's, near Launceston (Fairbank, Ely Place

Shillibeer H. B. Plymouth Dock, auctioneer (Williams and Darke, Prince's street, Bedford row

Stevenson J. Oxford street, dealer (Allen, Berner's street, and Pierce, Kirby street, Hatton Garden

Stratton G. Piccadilly, ironmonger (Popkin, Dean street, Soho

Stuart C. Berwick street, tailor (Allen, Carlisle street, Soho

Taylor R. Blythe's yard, Whitecross street, chair-maker (Russen, Crown court, Aldersgate street

Timson J. W. and J. Baxter, Leicester, linen-drapers (Bleasdale, Alexander, and Holme, New inn

Watson A. Walworth, corn-chandler (Clutton, St. Thomas's street, Borough

Williams J. Cadoxton, Glamorgan, ironmonger (Williams and Brooks, Lincoln's inn

Williams W. Liverpool, dealer and chapman (Hulme, Russell square

Wood T. Stockport, Chester, tailor (Newton and Dale, Stockport

DIVIDENDS.

Appleby J. Chatham, linen-draper, Oct. 28—Arbuthnot A. and R. Bracken, Philpot-lane, merchants, Jan. 30—Atkinson J. Birmingham, iron-founder, Oct. 23—Barker J. Morton, York, cotton-spinner, Nov. 30—Barker J. and H. Morton, York, cotton-spinners, Nov. 30—Bedford W. Foster-lane, wholesale linen-draper, Nov. 7—Bedford W. and S. Sumner, Foster-lane, wholesale linen-drapers, Nov. 7—Beetson H. G. Gray's-inn squ re, money-scrivener, Sept. 30—Bell M. York, oil-mercht. Oct 31—Beudelack A. James court, Bury st. St. Mary Axe, merchant, Oct. 24—Betts B. and A. Smith, Basinghall street, factors, Nov. 7—Bishop T Birmingham, plater, Oct. 18—Bolton J, and F. Warrington, Lancaster, potters, Oct. 24—Boucher W. Birmingham, toy-maker, Oct. 27—Bougin T Little New street, Shoe lane, Oct. 24—Bowles A. T. and T. Williams, Kent street, Southwark, grocer, Nov. 13—Brooks J. St. John's street, hardwareman, Nov. 11—Brown J. Liverpool, dealer and chapman, Oct. 16—Bullock E. Birmingham, milliner, Oct 30—Chambers T. Wigton, Cumberland, shopkeeper, Oct. 25—Cheney J. Oxford st. linen-draper, Nov. 14—Chowne W. Exeter, linen-draper, Oct. 21—Clarke J. Salisbury, haberdasher, Nov. 4—Cole J. Fore street, stationer, Nov. 11—Collip J. Great Portland st. upholsterer, Oct. 28—Cook H. Bristol, merchant, October 16—Cooper W. Chick St. Osyth, Essex, merchant, Nov. 7—Cropton E. Bishopwearmouth, Durham, milliner, Oct. 26—Croskey G. D. and R. Westall, Basinghall street, Blackwell-hall factors, Nov. 4—Crossley J. Halifax, York, and King street, London, merchant, Sept. 14—Croton J. Drury lane, linen-draper, Oct 21—Custins S. T. Bishopsgate street, glover, Dec. 30—Danson W. Lancaster, woollen-draper, Dec 1—Davis S. Upper St. Martin's lane, cabinet-maker, Oct. 24—Dempsey W. and J. Acraman, Bristol, tailors, Oct. 26—Denison J. W. A. Phelps

and G. Williams, Friday street, Cheapside, warehousemen, Nov. 11—Dixon T. Bath, china-man, Oct. 31—Ellis C. R. Middle New st. Fleet street, jeweller, Nov. 18—Fenwick T. J. Penzance, Cornwall, linen-draper, Oct. 31—Ferneley G. Hulme, Manchester, cotton-spinner, Oct. 19—Fry J. New Gulstone street, Whitechapel, sugar-refiner, Oct. 31—Furber W. and R. Hanham, Glocester, and J. Furber, Bath, dealers and chapmen, Oct. 21—Gaskill T. and G. Lancaster, linen-drapers, Oct. 23—Gell R. Wakefield, miller, Oct. 27—Gifford R. J. Bristol, skinner, Oct. 30—Ginder C. Blackburn, linen-draper, Nov. 2—Goodwin J. Manchester, merchant, Dec. 5—Gore R. Liverpool, linen-draper, Oct. 27—Gouldsmith R. New Bond street, embroiderer, Nov. 11—Green W. Kingsland road, dealer and chapman, Oct. 21—Guillod T. Craven st. wine-merchant, Oct. 10—Guthrie R. and C. Cook, Liverpool, merchants, Oct. 21—Hall J. Wapping High street, tailor, Nov. 18—Hamilton A. and D. Haliburton, Oxford street, Oct 28—Hargreave O. Manchester, merchant, Dec. 5—Hargeave O. and J. Goodwin, Manchester, merchants, Dec. 5—Hibbard J. Bath, alehouse-keeper, Nov. 18—Hiley J. Leeds, York, innkeeper, Nov. 20—Hill T. Brighton, baker, Oct. 31—Hodgson T. Blackman street, Southwark, upholder, Nov. 18—Holt J. Salford, Lancaster, dyer, Oct. 26—Hope W. Brampton, Cumberland, cotton-manufacturer, Oct. 20—Hood E. Grove street, Somerset, and J. Tuttle, Bath, coach-masters, Oct. 31 Hosking R. B. and J. jun. South Brent, Devon, yarn-makers, Oct. 19—Hounsom J. Fleet street, linen-draper, Sept. 30—Hudson J. Devonshire square, merchant, Nov. 4—Hull J. Wharton, Warwick, jobber, Nov. 8—Jackson F. Basinghall street, factor, November 13—Jackson L. W. Brownlow street, Holborn, cabinet-maker, Nov. 7—James J. Stafford, grocer, Oct. 18—Jones J. Enstone, Oxford, victualler, Nov. 4—Kendall W. Manchester street, builder, Oct. 21—Kent E. Bicester, Oxford, draper, Nov. 7—Kirkby W. Manchester, merchant, Nov. 8—Knight W. Stonebreaks, York, clothier, Oct. 19—Last J. Brighton, builder, Nov. 15—Lewis T. Bedminster, Somerset, bacon-factor, Oct. 14—Littler W. Waltham Abbey, calico-printer, Nov. 4—Lomas H. L. Throgmorton street, insurance-broker, Oct. 10—Longbottom G. Holbeck, York, clothier, Nov. 18—Lyon J. Savage Gardens, merchant, Nov. 4—Mackenzie J. Old City Chambers, Bishopsgate street, merchant, Oct. 17—Maclachlin J. Hartford place, Drury lane, cabinet-maker, Oct. 24—M'Carthy G. P. and R. W. Vaughan, Bristol, tailors, Nov. 4—Milburn W. Clifton, York, tanner, Oct. 10—M'Kinnell J. Cleckheaton, York, linen-draper, Nov. 29—Moon J. Manchester, and W. Maymon, Haslingdon, Lancaster, cotton-manufacturers, Oct. 26—Morley R. Old-street, money-scrivener, Nov. 18—Morris C. Bustinthorpe, York, manufacturer, Nov. 21—Moyle T. Newcastle, Stafford, draper, Oct. 21, Nov. 14—Newman H. Skinner street, currier, Nov. 4—Parker J. Ringwood, Hants, grocer, Nov. 4—Parkes J. Horsleydown, wine-merchant, Nov. 11—Parrott W. J. Leighton Buzzard, Beds, wine-merchant, Nov. 13—Parry J. and J. Pickman, Deptford, merchants, Nov. 7—Parsons J. Cheapside, warehouseman, Oct. 28—Parsons J. sen. and jun. Ludgate Hill, booksellers, Oct 14—Parsons J. and W. Daniel, St. Martin's lane, hair-merchants, Nov. 11—Partridge R. Clement's inn, merchant, Nov. 11—Partridge W. and W. Rose, Bowbridge, Glocester, dyers, Nov. 23—Pearkes B. Worcester, tea-dealer, Oct. 17—Pearson J. A. and T. Spence, Blackburn, Lancaster, corn-dealers, Oct. 19—Pearson S. D. Beverley, York, flax-dresser, Nov. 4—Phelps S. late of Grosvenor Place, merchant, but now a prisoner in the Fleet, Nov 4—Prentis J. Boston, York, dealer and chapman, Nov. 1—Prockter S. Leeds, York, oilman, Nov. 11—Rasell R. Shoreham, Kent, shopkeeper, Nov. 7—Richards R. Cornhill, bookseller, Nov. 21—Robertson J. Lydd, Kent, linen-draper, Oct. 21—Rolls R. L. Southam, Warwick, money-scrivener, Nov. 2—Roxburgh J. Winchester street, Oct. 21—Salisbury J. Exeter, cabinet-maker, Nov. 9—Samuel R. High street, St. Giles's, linen-draper, Nov. 16—Sanders G. Ayr street, Piccadilly, victualler, Nov. 4—Schneider J. H. Bow Lane, merchant, Feb. 2—Shawford W. C. Albany, Piccadilly, confectioner, Nov. 7—Sissons J. Hull, merchant, Nov. 7—Smith T. Brandon, Suffolk, wine-merchant, Oct. 26—Smith J. H. Water lane, Tower street, wine-merchant, Nov. 4—Smith J. G. Hoxton, merchant, Nov. 15—Sumner S. Foster lane, wholesale linen-draper, Nov. 7—Swallow R. Attercliffe Forge, Sheffield, iron-master, Oct. 14—Swire S. Halifax, York, merchant, Nov. 8—Tate R. Manchester, grocer, Oct. 19—Taylor W. Earswick, York, beast-jobber, Nov. 3—Thompson W. junior, Wolverhampton, Stafford, grocer, Oct. 25—Tinney W. Cambridge, surgeon, Jan. 15—Towne W. Deptford, bookseller, Nov. 4—Townsend J. Liverpool, merchant, Oct. 25—Treloar T. jun. Penryn, brewer, Nov. 10—Troke J. New Sarum, Wilts, cutler, Oct. 31—Tubb W. and J. H. A. Scott, King's road, Pimlico, nurserymen, Nov. 11—Watson J. sen. and jun. and J. Watson, Preston, Lancaster, cotton-spinners, Oct. 26—Waugh C. Blackburn, Lancaster, linen-draper, Oct. 19—Way E. Henrietta street, Cavendish square, wine-merchant, Nov. 4—Weedon J. Albion Place, hosier, Oct. 31—Wetherby T. Great St. Thomas Apostle, ironmonger, Oct. 21—White W. Apperley Bridge, York, merchant, Oct. 28—Wilcox D. Liverpool, sail-maker, Oct. 31—Williams C. sen. Turnham Green, butcher, Oct. 21—Williams J. Rumney iron-works, Monmouth, shop-keeper, Oct. 27—Wills T. H. Lamb's Conduit street, linen-draper, Oct. 14—Wilson R. Liverpool, farrier, Oct. 17—Wray E. Henrietta street, Cavendish square, wine-merchant, Nov. 4—Wright W. Ashby-de-la-Zouch, Leicester, draper, Nov. 4—Wyatt H. R. S. Jones, C. Shepperd, and N. P. Top, Duke street, Aldgate, painters, Nov. 14—Young T. Bartlett's Buildings, Holborn, jun. Nov. 16.

LONDON MARKETS.

Return of Wheat from Oct. 2 to 7.

TOTAL, 5,000 quarters.—Average, 108s. 6d. per quarter, or 1s. 6d. per quarter higher than last return.

Return of Flour from Oct. 7 to 13.

TOTAL, 7,384 sacks.—Average, 94s 8½d per sack, or 4s 6¾d lower than last return.

Average of England and Wales, Oct. 7.

	s	d		s	d		s	d
Wheat	109	6	Barley	52	0	Beans	62	10
Rye	64	4	Oats	34	1	Pease	58	6

CORN, SEEDS, &c.

	s.	s.	s.
Wheat, white per quarter	86	96	116
—— red	72	82	110
—— foreign	74	85	100
Barley, English	44	52	57
Malt	75	80	88
Oats, Feed	22	27	31
—— Friezland	25	30	35
—— Poland	26	34	39
—— Potatoe	33	36	41
—— Foreign	26	30	35
Beans, Pigeon	63	65	69
—— Horse	50	54	57
Pease, Boiling	75	85	95
—— Grey	50	54	56
Flour, per sack	95	—	—
—— Seconds	85	90	—
—— Scotch	84	88	—

	s.	s.	s.
Tares, per bushel	6	7	8
Turnip	14	18	20
Mustard, brown	15	18	21
—— white	10	12	14
Canary, per qr.	85	90	92
Hempseed	70	75	80
Linseed	100	105	110
Clover, red, per cwt.	50	70	85
—— white	55	75	95
—— foreign, red	60	80	90
—— white	65	80	100
Trefoil	20	35	45
Carraway	48	52	54
Coriander	16	18	22

American Flour 00s a 00s (nominal) per barrel of 196lbs.
Rapeseed, per last - - - - - - £54 a 56, a —.
Linseed Oil Cakes, per thousand £16 16s.

SUGAR, &c. per Cwt.

	s		s
Muscovade, fine	82	a	86
—— good	78	a	81
—— ordinary	76	a	77
East India, white	87	a	93
—— yellow	75	a	86
—— brown	75	a	86

MOLASSES 39s. 6d. a 00s. 0d.

REFINED SUGAR.

Double Loaves	160	a	170
Hambro' ditto	120	a	130
Powder ditto	116	a	126
Single ditto	114	a	120
Canary Lumps	107	a	114
Large ditto	104	a	100
Bastards, whole	80	a	—
—— faces	85	a	92
—— middles	79	a	84
—— tips	70	a	78

GINGER.

Jamaica, white	100	a	200
Barbadoes, ditto	88	a	92
—— black	75	a	80

RICE, *Bonded.*

Carolina	32	a	36
Brazil	24	a	28

COFFEE, *Bonded.*

	s	d		s	d
Dominica, Surinam, &c.					
Fine	120	0	a	130	0
Good	110	0	a	119	0
Ordinary	96	0	a	109	0
Triage	60	0	a	84	0
Jamaica.					
Fine	112	0	a	120	0
Good	95	0	a	111	0
Ordinary	80	0	a	94	0
Triage	40	0	a	65	0
Mocha	210	0	a	350	0
Bourbon	110	0	a	120	0
St. Domingo	95	0	a	105	0
Java	110	0	a	115	0

COCOA, *Bonded.*

Trinidad and Carraccas	90	0	a	105	0
Plantation	70	0	a	84	0

SPICES and PEPPER, per lb.

Nutmegs	28	0	a	30	0
Cloves	11	0	a	12	0
Cinnamon	10	0	a	11	0
Mace	48	0	a	50	0
Pepp. white	4	3	a	4	4
—— black	2	7	a	2	8
Pimento	1	8	a	1	9

Average price of Raw Sugar, exclusive of duty, 52s 9¾d.

Sugars have been extremely dull this month, but cannot be called lower. The Coffee market has rather advanced.

HOPS in the Borough.

BAGS	£	s		£	s
Kent	4	0	a	5	10
Sussex	3	10	a	4	10
Essex	3	10	a	5	0

POCKETS.	£	s		£	s
Kent	5	0	a	8	0
Sussex	4	10	a	5	15
Farnham	9	0	a	12	0

CORN, &c. per Quarter.

	Oct.	Wheat. s		s	Barley. s		s	Oats. s		s	Beans. s		s	Pease. s		s
Maidstone	—	—	a	—	—	a	—	—	a	—	—	a	—	—	a	—
Lewes	14	96	a	104	—	a	—	36	a	38	—	a	—	—	a	—
Chesterfield	14	100	a	112	—	a	—	42	a	52	64	a	69	—	a	—
Ashborne	14	100	a	116	—	a	—	36	a	42	68	a	78	—	a	—
Lincoln	13	92	a	105	55	a	—	20	a	27	—	a	—	—	a	—
Canterbury	—	—	a	—	—	a	—	—	a	—	—	a	—	—	a	—
Lynn	—	—	a	—	—	a	—	—	a	—	—	a	—	—	a	—
Gainsboro'	17	107	a	114	36	a	44	17	a	36	56	a	70	—	a	—
Louth	18	95	a	105	44	a	50	26	a	32	58	a	60	—	a	—
Sandwich	18	81	a	112	45	a	56	30	a	42	—	a	—	—	a	—
Newark	16	100	a	102	58	a	63	34	a	40	67	a	70	—	a	—
Uppingham	18	92	a	126	58	a	62	37	a	40	70	a	80	—	a	—
Newbury	19	100	a	126	44	a	52	30	a	40	46	a	68	50	a	55
Devizes	19	80	a	117	40	a	53	39	a	43	58	a	66	—	a	—
Reading		100	a	126	48	a	54	30	a	39	58	a	70	58	a	—
Swansea		93	a	—	51	a	—	24	a	—	—	a	—	—	a	—
Henley		94	a	122	38	a	58	26	a	45	54	a	63	50	a	58
Maidenhead		108	a	128	54	a	57	40	a	46	60	a	64	63	a	—
Salisbury	10	100	a	116	40	a	50	30	a	42	64	a	72	—	a	—
Penrith	10	120	a	—	48	a	—	29	a	—	—	a	—	—	a	—
Hull	10	76	a	100	38	a	44	26	a	34	—	a	—	—	a	—
Basingstoke	11	88	a	112	48	a	52	37	a	43	60	a	66	—	a	—
Wakefield	—	—	a	—	—	a	—	—	a	—	—	a	—	—	a	—
Andover	14	98	a	120	38	a	46	27	a	42	55	a	62	—	a	—
Warminster	14	86	a	118	45	a	64	34	a	44	64	a	72	—	a	—

SPIRITS, per Gallon (exclusive of duty).

	s	d		s	d
Brandy, Cog.	5	8	a	6	0
—— Spanish	4	2	a	4	6
Hollands Gin	3	10	a	4	0
Rum, Jamaica	5	2	a	6	9
—— Lew. Isl.	4	2	a	4	6

	s	d		s	d
Mol. Spirits, British	26	0	a	27	0
—— Irish	0	0	a	0	0
—— Scotch	0	0	a	0	0
Spirits of Wine	0	0	a	0	0

Days.	Bank Stock.	3 Pr. Ct Consols.	3 pr.ct. Red.	4 pr.ct. Cons.	Navy 5 pr.ct.	Long Ann	Omnium	Impl. 3 pr.ct.	Impl. Anns	Irish 5 pr ct	S. Sea Stock.	S Sea Anns.	India Stock	India Bonds.	Exchqr Bills.	St. Lotty Tickets.	Cons for Ac.
Sept 21	270	68¼	Shut	Shut	99½	Shut	—	—	—	Shut	—	Shut	187½	20 *Pm.*	12 *Pm.*	21*l.* 17*s.*	—
22	Hol.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
23	268½	68¼ a ⅛	—	—	99½	—	—	—	7½	—	—	—	187¼	20 *Pm.*	11 *Pm.*	—	68½
25	268½	68¼ a ⅜	—	—	99½	—	¾ *Pm.*	—	—	—	—	—	—	20 *Pm*	12 *Pm*	—	68⅝
26	Shut	68¼ a ⅜	—	—	99½	—	1 *Pm.*	67⅝	7½	—	—	—	188¼	21 *Pm.*	11 *Pm*	—	68⅝
27	268½	68¼ a ⅜	—	—	99½	—	1 *Pm.*	67¾	—	—	73½	—	—	21 *Pm.*	11 *Pm.*	—	68⅝
28	268½	68⅜ a ⅛	—	84⅝	99⅜	—	¾ *Pm.*	67¾	7½	—	—	—	188	22 *Pm.*	12 *Pm.*	—	68½
29	Hol.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30	268	68⅛ a ¼	—	—	99¼	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	23 *Pm.*	12 *Pm.*	—	68¼
Oct. 2	268½	68⅛ a ¼	—	—	99¼	—	—	67⅝	7½	—	—	—	—	23 *Pm.*	12 *Pm.*	—	68⅜
3	268½	68¼ a ⅛	—	—	99¼	—	½ *Pm.*	—	7½	—	—	—	187½	21 *Pm.*	11 *Pm*	—	68⅜
4	268	68⅛ a ¼	—	—	99¼	—	¾ *Pm.*	67½	Shut	—	—	—	—	20 *Pm.*	11 *Pm.*	—	68⅜
5	267½	68⅛ a ⅜	—	—	99⅜	—	¾ *Pm.*	Shut	—	—	—	—	—	20 *Pm.*	10 *Pm*	—	68½
6	Shut	68¼ a ⅜	—	—	99⅜	—	—	—	—	—	73½	—	188	21 *Pm.*	12 *Pm.*	—	68½
7	—	68⅜ a ½	—	84⅞	99½	—	1 *Pm.*	—	—	—	—	—	—	22 *Pm.*	12 *Pm.*	—	68⅝
9	267	68⅝ a ½	—	—	99½	—	1 *Pm.*	—	—	—	—	—	188½	22 *Pm.*	12 *Pm.*	—	68¾
10	266	68½ a ⅜	—	—	99½	—	1 *Pm.*	—	—	—	—	—	188¾	22 *Pm.*	13 *Pm.*	—	68½
11	261	68½ a ⅜	67¾	82¾	99¾	18 7/16	—	—	—	—	—	—	188¾	24 *Pm.*	14 *Pm.*	—	68½
12	260½	68½ a ⅝	67⅞	82⅞	99¾	18⅜	1 *Pm.*	—	—	—	—	—	—	28 *Pm.*	15 *Pm.*	—	68⅝
13	Shut	68½ a ⅝	67⅞	82⅞	100	18 7/16	1 *Pm.*	—	—	—	—	—	190	27 *Pm.*	15 *Pm.*	—	69
14	—	68½ a ⅝	67⅞	82⅞	100	18 7/16	1 *Pm.*	—	—	—	—	—	190½	27 *Pm.*	16 *Pm.*	—	—
16	—	68⅝ a ½	—	82⅞	100	18 7/16	1 *Pm.*	—	—	—	73¾	67¾	190¼	27 *Pm.*	16 *Pm.*	—	69
17	—	68⅝ a ⅞	68	83	100¼	18 7/16	1¼ *Pm.*	—	—	—	—	—	191	27 *Pm.*	16 *Pm.*	—	69
18	261	68¾	68	83	100¼	—	1¼ *Pm.*	—	—	—	—	—	191	27 *Pm*	16 *Pm.*	—	69
19	264	68⅝ a ⅞	68⅛	83⅛	100⅜	18½	1¼ *Pm*	—	—	—	—	—	192	27 *Pm.*	16 *Pm.*	—	69¼
20	266½	68¾ a ⅞	68	83	100½	18½	1 *Pm.*	—	—	—	—	67⅝	194	27 *Pm.*	16 *Pm.*	—	69¼

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METEOROLOGICAL JOURNAL FOR SEPTEMBER, 1809.

Conducted, at Manchester, by THOMAS HANSON, *Esq.*

1809. SEPT.	Wind.	Pressure. Max.	Pressure. Min.	Pressure. Mean.	Temperature. Max.	Temperature. Min.	Temperature. Mean.	Weather.	Rain, &c.
☽ 1	S	29,70	29,62	29,660	70,5°	51,°0	60,75	clear	
2	E'	29,62	29,48	29,550	63,0	51,0	57,00	cloudy	—
3	N	29,48	29,45	29,465	67,0	58,0	62,50	fine	—
4	E	29,52	29,48	29,500	71,5	56,5	64,00	cloudy	.025
5	Calm	29,48	29,38	29,430	66,0	58,5	62,25	gloomy	—
6	Calm	29,38	29,28	29,330	67,5	58,0	62,75	showery	.430
7	E	29,15	29,08	29,115	68,0	57,5	62,75	cloudy	.040
8	E	29,35	29,08	29,215	64,5	59,5	62,00	cloudy	
● 9	W	29,58	29,35	29,465	64,5	50,5	55,50	cloudy	—
10	N	29,52	29,48	29,500	64,5	55,0	59,75	showery	.170
11	N	29,60	29,52	29,560	61,5	47,0	54,25	showery	.035
12	N	29,68	29,60	29,640	59,0	44,0	51,50	cloudy	
13	S	29,68	29,55	29,615	60,0	43,0	51,50	cloudy	—
14	E	29,70	29,55	29,625	65,0	54,5	59,75	cloudy	—
15	Variable	30,00	29,70	29,850	65,0	54,0	59,50	fine	.110
☾ 16	W'	30,00	29,80	29,900	64,0	55,0	59,50	rainy	.170
17	W	29,82	29,80	29,810	61,0	53,0	57,00	cloudy	—
18	S'	29,82	29,22	29,520	61,5	48,0	54,75	rainy	.510
19	W''	29,60	29,22	29,410	59,5	44,0	51,75	fine	.045
20	S E	29,22	29,00	29,110	61,5	45,0	53,25	rainy	.300
21	W'	29,60	29,55	29,575	59,0	51,0	55,00	rainy	.150
22	Variable''	29,55	29,40	29,475	63,0	51,5	57,25	cloudy	—
○ 23	W''	29,50	29,20	29,350	62,0	48,0	55,00	showery	.795
24	W'	29,60	29,50	29,550	55,5	45,0	50,25	showery	.460
25	W'	29,65	29,48	29,565	56,0	45.5	50,75	showery	.130
26	W''	29,75	29,55	29,650	56,0	40,0	48,00	showery	.095
27	W''	29,50	29,00	29,250	56,5	48,0	52,25	showery	.365
28	N W'	29,75	29,50	29,625	52,0	38,0	45,00	cloudy	.245
29	N W	29,85	29,75	29,800	53,0	35,0	44,00	fine	
30	Variable	29,85	29,65	29,750	56,0	44,0	55,00	cloudy	.150
			Mean	29,528		Mean	55,884		4.225in

RESULTS.

Mean barometrical pressure, 29.528—maximum, 30.00—minimum, 29.00—range, 1.00.
The greatest variation of pressure in 24 hours, is 1.05 inches, which was on the 27th.
Mean temperature, 55°.88—maximum, 71.°5—minimum, 35.°0—range, 36.°5.
The greatest variation of temperature in 24 hours, is 19.°5, which was on the 1st.
Spaces described by the barometer, 8.5 inches—number of changes, 22.
Rain, &c. this month, 4.225 inches—number of wet days, 26—total rain this year, 21.670 in.
The Rev. R. A. Singleton, of Blackeley, makes the fall of rain for Sept. 4.802 inches.

WIND.

Calm	N	N E	E	S E	S	S W	W	N W	Variable
2	4	0	5	1	3	0	10	2	3

Total number of observations, 30—number of brisk winds, 7—number of boisterous winds, 5.

A retrospective view of the above period will shew, that it has been for the greatest part cloudy and wet. The rain fell in small quantities, and in frequent showers, to the 17th; when, from the first quarter of the moon to about her full, scarcely a day passed without very heavy and continued showers. The wind, to the 18th, was not confined to any particular point; but, from that period to the close of the month, its general course was west, and blew for the most part strong, frequently amounting to a hurricane. Prevailing clouds, the cirrus, cirro-stratus, and cumulo-stratus. We have had lightning and thunder, but not so frequent as last month; on the 3d it was remarkably vivid. On the 25th there was a most beautiful rainbow in the north-east, being backed by its frequent attendant, the nimbus. The mean temperature for September, is nearly 56°, which is 5° less than that of last month. The maximum took place on the 5th, and the minimum on the 29th. The mean pressure is something more than 29½ inches; its range has been confined to one inch: the maximum occurred on the 16th, and the minimum on the 20th and 27th. The atmosphere has been thrown into violent commotions, particularly about the autumnal equinox. During the first half of the month there were two general changes, with three of inferior note. When the barometer had arrived at its maximum for the month, very great and rapid depressions took place; from ten o'clock P. M. of the 17th, to the same time of the 18th, it was lessened 6-10ths, and after a contrary change, equally rapid, it sunk to 29 inches; therefore, in the course of five days, it shewed its maximum and minimum for the whole period; the barometrical surface having traversed a space of nearly two inches: indeed, the spaces and changes increased in rapidity as the equinox approached; for, from the 16th to the end of the month, there were no less than sixteen changes, and the spaces made six inches. From ten o'clock P. M. of the 20th, to eight o'clock of the following morning, the mercury rose 4-10ths and a half; and on the 27th, in the same time, it sunk upwards of half an inch, this last being the day that the greatest variation took place in twenty-four hours.

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE FOR SEPTEMBER, 1809.

Conducted, at the Laboratory of L. HOWARD, *Esq. Stratford, Essex, by Mr.* J. GIBSON.

1809. SEPTEMBER		Wind.	Pressure. Max.	Pressure. Min.	Pressure. Mean.	Temperature. Max.	Temperature. Min.	Temperature. Mean.	Rain
Last Quarter	1	N	29,74	29,67	29,705	63°	58°	60,5	—
	2	E	29,67	29,59	29,630	77	58	67,5	19
	3	S E	29,60	29,59	29,595	78	57	67,5	—
	4	E	29,59	29,55	29,570	71	59	65,0	
	5	E	29,65	29,50	29,525	71	58	64,5	32
	6	N W	29,50	29,35	29,425	72	57	64,5	12
	7	S	29,36	29,35	29,355	70	52	61,0	4
	8	N W	29,54	29,36	29,450	65	50	57,5	
New Moon	9	N W	29,65	29,54	29,595	66	53	59,5	
	10	N W	29,56	29,54	29,550	64	49	56,5	2
	11	N W	29,74	29,56	29,650	64	48	56,0	
	12	N W	29,78	29,74	29,760	63	40	51,5	2
	13	S W	29,74	29,66	29,700	64	49	56,5	26
	c 14	E	29,87	29,66	29,765	66	52	59,0	15
	a 15	N	30,04	29,87	29,955	66	43	54,5	
First Quarter	16	W	30,04	29,90	29,970	64	55	59,5	—
	17	W	29,90	29,88	29,890	64	48	56,0	—
	a 18	S	29,88	29,63	29,755	62	51	56,5	
	a 19	N W	29,63	29,49	29,560	61	42	51,5	6
	a 20	S E	29,55	29,37	29,460	66	54	60,0	8
	a 21	W	29,76	29,55	29,655	62	54	58,0	17
	b 22	W	29,65	29,59	29,620	66	61	63,5	
Full Moon	23	S W	29,77	29,60	29,685	64	50	57,0	5
	b 24	W	29,77	29,66	29,715	58	52	55,0	13
	c d 25	N W	29,89	29,66	29,775	53	39	46,0	27
	a 26	W	29,90	29,54	29.720	56	43	49,5	1
	b 27	S W	29,75	29,47	29,610	62	38	50,0	13
	f e 28	N W	29,87	29 75	29,810	53	36	44,5	8
	e 29	N W	29,88	29,86	29,870	53	40	46,5	1
	30	S W	30,05	29,78	29,915	58	45	51,5	—
				Mean	29,668		*Mean*	56,8	2,11 *in*

N. B. The notations comprised in each line relate to a period of twenty-four hours, reckoned from nine o'clock A. M. on the day of the date.

Notes.—*a* Windy weather. *b* Stormy. *c* About $3\frac{1}{2}$ P. M a hard shower, mixed with hail; about ten heavy rain, with lightning in the south. *d* Small rain, nearly the whole day. *e* Hoar frost. *f* A very heavy squall, with hail, about 2 P. M.

RESULTS.—Prevailing winds, westerly.—Mean height of barometer, 29,668 inches—thermometer, 56.8°.—Total of rain, 2.11 inches.

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